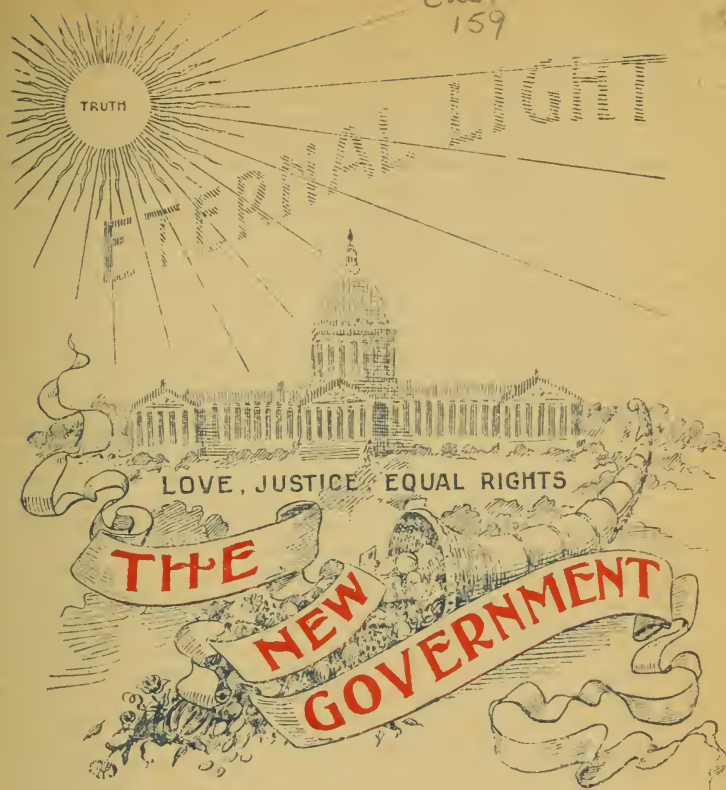


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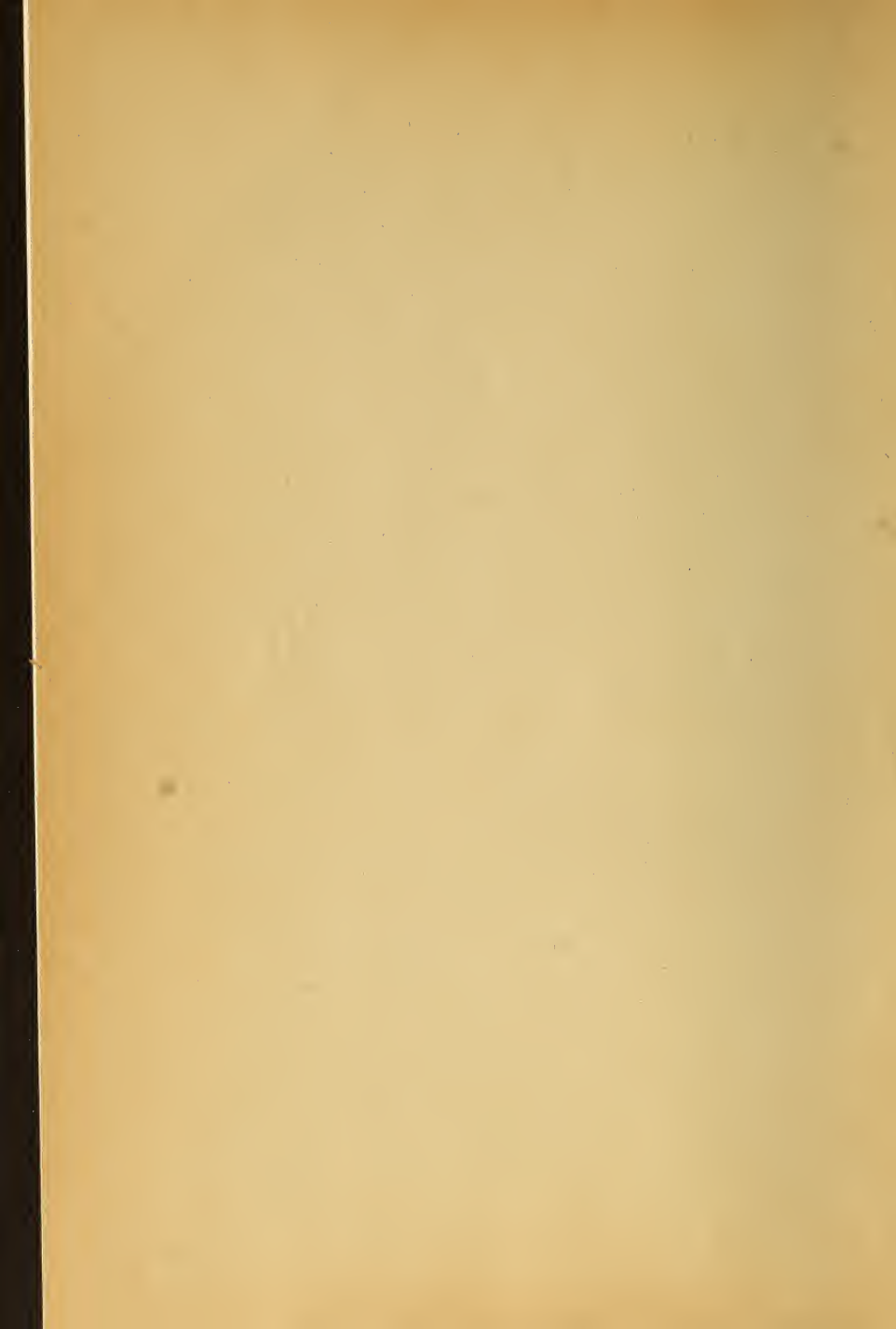
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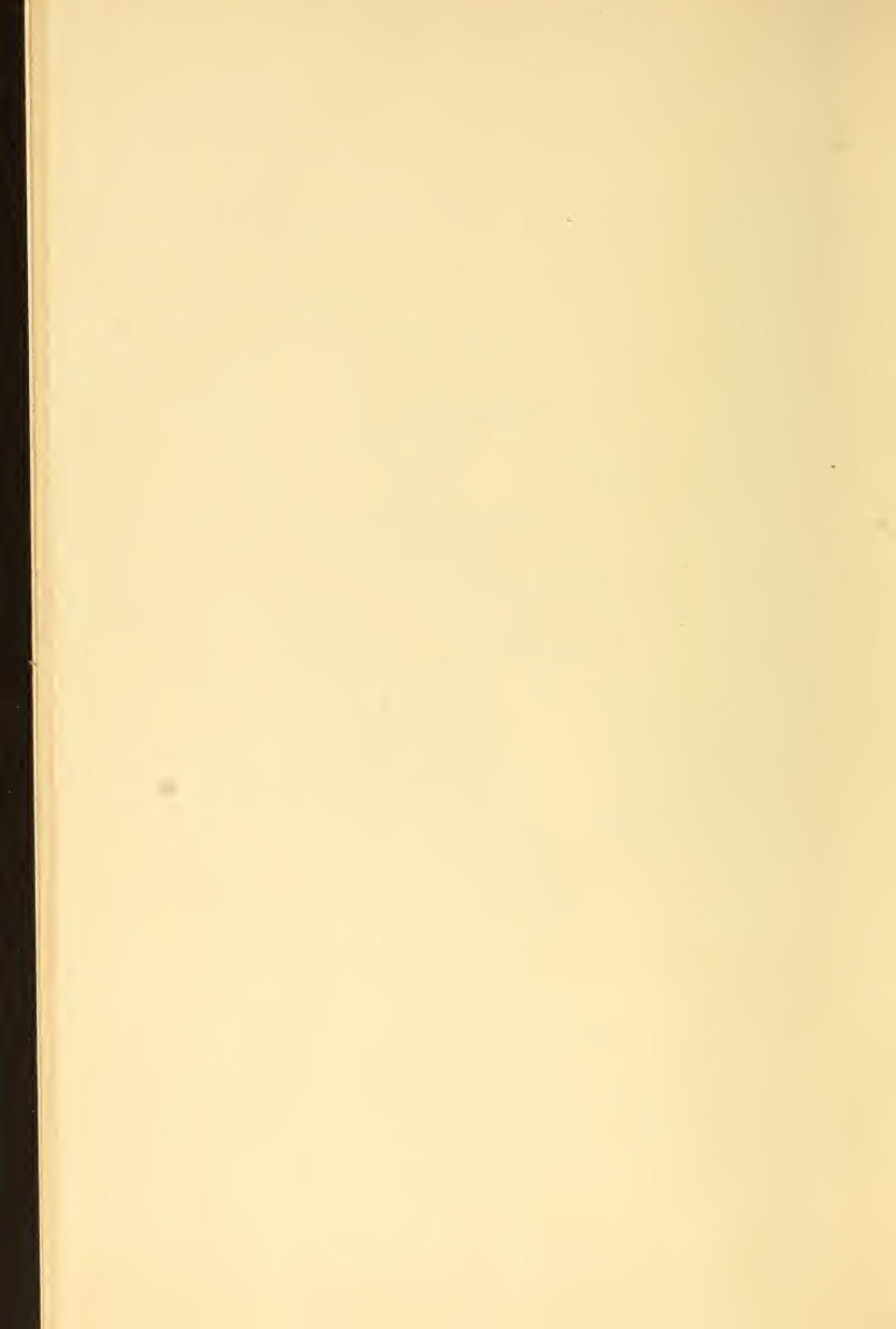
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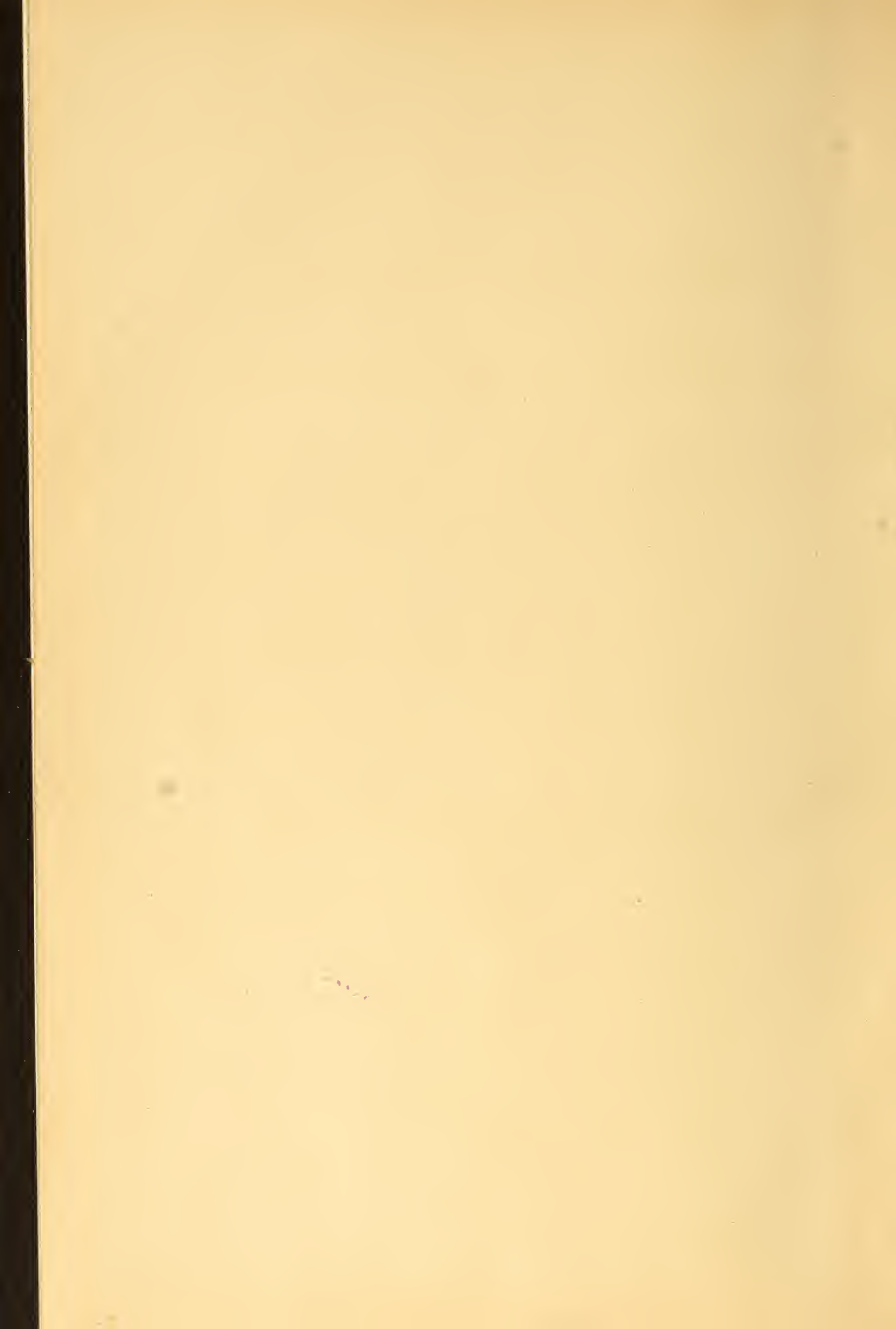






*Yours truly
Francis King*





The New Government

Constitution and Departmental Workings

Showing

THE FORMATION OF A PERFECT ORGANIZATION TO CARRY
FORWARD AND PERPETUATE PRACTICAL AND UNI-
VERSAL CO-OPERATION ON A SCIENTIFIC
AND NATURAL BASIS.

Also

Government Halls of Education and Culture

Showing

THEIR NATURE, OBJECT AND SCOPE OF WORK.

25 7-5090
Together With

The Story of The New Government.

A Narration of

ITS ORGANIZATION, GROWTH, PROGRESS AND RESULTS.

By

FRANCIS KING

1896¹¹

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PREFACE.

TO THE PUBLIC: To better the conditions of mankind many plans have been formed and schemes projected, some of which have met with measurable success, others with failure. We have not a word to say about past or present institutions. Their character is written in their history; their virtues are incorporated in "The New Government," and their fallacies noticeable by their absence. The clear-headed thinker will observe the natural order of the beginning, growth, adjustment and adaptability of the system to the varied phases of social, industrial, financial, civil, political, religious, moral and spiritual life. It is needless to say we have discovered nothing new. "The New Government" is simply the embodiment, in one complete system all that science by human progress has discovered for the good of mankind. Many details of the system are not herein mentioned, being unnecessary. Questions pertaining to commerce, law, money, etc., are not dealt with, as these matters will be adjusted at the proper time and in the proper manner when the "Government" is once in operation and progress. Many conditions which at present seem as impassable obstacles, resolve themselves into simple factors in the growth of the work. The system is not visionary. Every part of it is at present in operation in human affairs. Six years ago it presented itself, since which time we have been in preparation for its establishment. The time is ripe for its introduction. The masses are hungering and clamoring for relief. The present distressful conditions are fast becoming unbearable. We offer the solution of the problem.

In "The New Government," the time, talents and leisure of old and young are fully employed and enjoyed. A work for each one and each one in his natural and proper sphere. Unlimited reward and stimulus for natural ability and true ambition.

In "The New Government" no one can be a pauper nor yet become excessively wealthy.

There is no competitive system to worry the brain nor wear out the vitals.

Generous salaries as remuneration for service and efforts according to skill and merit.

The natural resources of water and earth and elements, developed and utilized.

The natural resources of soul, brain and body cultivated and employed for the benefit of all.

The son and daughter of the poor man now—then no longer poor, have equal facilities for education and culture with the now, and still rich man. The rich man need not fear the system for he will continue to have plenty.

The poor man may welcome it with joy, for he too can become rich.

"The New Government" does not compel one to do this or that; or even require his citizenship. He may or he may not, as he pleases. He may follow his business, keep his profits, amass wealth, compete with "The New Government," if he can.

Perfect Freedom of will to all.

"The New Government" interferes with no institution. It attends most strictly to its own business, but slowly and surely as the earth turns around, and as the quicksand engulfs its victims, just so surely will it undermine every present existing form of institution and swallow them up completely and forever.

Let us waste no more time in idle words and vain speculation and theorizing.

We all know the present conditions. He who thinks, knows there is but one solution of the social problem; but one hope of deliverance, viz: Rational co-operation by perfect organization, based on natural law and proceeding in natural order. This can be accomplished only by the most approved system of government. The time has come for action. Let us proceed to business. We know the thing ought to be done; must be done. Let us do it—do it at once by the surest and most approved plan.

Yours Truly,

FRANCIS KING.

Introduction.

PLAN OF THE WORK.

The system is presented as briefly as possible that the reader may get a comprehensive view of it in the shortest space of time.

PRINCIPLES.

We introduce the basic principles, Love, Justice and Equality of Rights which must mould the constitution and determine law and action in all the operations of the institution.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

The fundamental laws are based upon the principles named and furnish the groundwork for all future legislation and business operations to meet the complex situation of what will be in the end a gigantic organization.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution as embodied here would doubtless require many additions, alterations and modifications, the intent being to give a general idea of such rules and principles necessarily embraced in a constitution of such a system of government.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKINGS.

We have outlined the general departments of the system, giving but a suggestive view of the scope and magnitude of each department, and an idea of the system of management in each, and of the whole. The student is left to supply the details. A little study will reveal the thoroughness of the method of management: the ease with which the system adapts itself to every demand and emergency; the illimitable scope of its possibilities; the scarcely possible opportunity for fraud; the equal chances all have to advance; the supreme management by the people at all times; the impossibility for poverty and ignorance to exist;

the inability of individuals to amass large fortunes; the shortening of the hours of labor, and the great opportunity for recreation and culture; the removal of incentive to crime; the independency of all; the handsome income of each; the absence of all anxiety, save obligation to render satisfactory service; the abolition of expensive armies and navies; the settlement of the tariff and revenue questions. A speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the money problem; the natural death of the great national gambling system; the final settlement of the liquor problem by nationalizing it to a perfect standard, as any other commodity, thus removing the incentive to adulteration and sale; the perfect system of education, whereby each individual is thoroughly trained and developed; the death of all political systems and so of fraud, class legislation and intrigue; the speedy and continuous employment of the masses. The greatest of all questions—religion and religious differences—is forever settled. The cessation of hardships and deprivations on frontier and remote districts by the advantages of colonization methods, etc. The question of Sunday observance and all other vexing questions are solved.

HALLS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

We have given but a brief sketch of this department, merely outlining the nature, object and scope of this feature of "The New Government." On the principle set forth in the preamble of this section, "that a wise government provides for the highest and every interest of its subject, and preserves and perpetuates itself by so doing," it necessarily predetermines the character of that subject, in conformity to the eternal Divine principles upon which it The New Government is builded, viz: Love, Justice and Equality of Rights; so the student will perceive the inadequacy of a government to sustain this character without the wise provision and constant fostering care. The student will also see, how that by the perfect system of education, culture and recrea-

tion from the cradle to manhood and womanhood, sooner or later every child, unavoidably by the very nature of the conditions surrounding it, is forced to receive just such an early training. The same social, intellectual and physical opportunity; the same universal, ethical and spiritual education, constitute the heart of The New Government, which throbs forth fresh blood at every pulsation of its wonderful yet simple and harmonious order thrilling with intensive energy, every fibre of the vast organism, creating, sustaining and perpetuating its life.

The student will forsee the result of the public platform teaching, burning with keen criticism, advanced ideas, exalted, progressive demonstrations in every line of human conception, that religious dogmas, sectarian tenets and creedal systems will finally die their inevitable death, and in their place will reign an unbroken, harmonious system of ethical and spiritual truisms.



The New Government.

BOOK I.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

BASIC PRINCIPLES—*Love, Justice, and Equality of Rights.*

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

- 1st Law:—The adjustability and adaptability of a system to meet all present and future demands.
- 2d Law—The development and utilization of every natural gift of every citizen of the government.
- 3d Law—The development and use of nature's resources within the jurisdiction of the government, for the highest benefit of all.
- 4th Law—The government retained in the hands and power of the people by direct legislation.
- 5th Law—The employment of all willing to work, and each one employed in his or her sphere of choice or fitness.
- 6th Law—The law of Compensation—Value for Value.

- 7th Law—The maximum wage for the minimum of time and service, according to the condition of the treasury, and the greatest possible returns for the least possible cost.
- 8th Law—No discrimination in favor of sex or individuals, each one standing wholly on his or her own merits or needs.
- 9th Law—Constant effort to secure the best in everything.
- 10th Law—The least possible time of labor and the greatest possible time for recreation, self-improvement and culture, compatible with the best interest of all.
-

CHAPTER II.

Constitution of The New Government.

We, the People, instituting the System of The New Government as a plan of rational co-operation, based upon the principles of Love, Justice and Equality of Rights, in order to further the present and future highest interests of ourselves, our children and our posterity, as well as Universal Man, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Citizens of the New Government:

ARTICLE 1.

Section 1. The legislative powers shall remain in the hands of the citizens. They shall retain the right to formulate, introduce and vote upon all measures of importance.

Sec. 2. The administration of laws, the business control, management and direction of public affairs shall be vested in a House of Business, consisting of the Manager in Chief, Assistant Manager, Clerk of the House, the Central Committee, and Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of the different departments, the Commissioners and the standing committees, all of whom shall be chosen each year by the citizens.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a member of the House of Business, who shall not have reached the age of 21, of either sex, and been a citizen of The New Government in accredited standing and passed a satisfactory examination as to his or her qualifications, before the Board of Examiners in the manner hereinafter prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. When vacancies occur in the House of Business, the next highest officer or manager shall assume the duties of the vacant position in the Department.

Sec. 5. The legal number of citizens having the right to initiate a law, shall have the Power of Impeachment, as well as the House of Business.

The House of Business shall have the sole power to try all Impeachments; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of Impeachment shall require removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit in The New Government until such offender is restored to his former privileges by the legal number of the citizens as referred to in Sec. 10, Art. 1.

Sec. 6. The times, places and manner of holding elections shall be prescribed by the House of Business, according to the requirements of The New Government.

Sec. 7. The House of Business shall assemble for the transaction of business and important matters as often as necessary; and shall be judge of the elections.

A majority of the House shall constitute a quorum to do business.

The House shall determine its own rules of proceedings, and shall keep a journal of the same, which shall be published in the Government Organ.

Sec. 8. A schedule of salaries from the Manager-in-Chief

down to the smallest office, shall be apportioned by the Central Committee, adopted or amended by two-thirds of the House. These salaries shall be adjusted each year, according to the state of the treasury, and no member of the House of Business shall receive pay for extra meetings, excepting mileage.

Sec. 9. All measures of importance originating in the House of Business, or with the "Legal number of Citizens" shall at the next General Election, or sooner if urgent, be submitted to the Citizens for vote and when it receives a majority vote, shall then become a law; and in the same manner shall laws be repealed.

Sec. 10. Each Citizen has the right to initiate a measure, and if five per cent of the Citizens indorse the same it shall then be submitted to the general vote.

Sec. 11. A tax of \$1.00 per month shall be levied on all Citizens and shall constitute the entire tax, which shall continue until the state of the treasury no longer requires it; or until such time as The New Government assumes control of municipal, state or national affairs, when the tax shall then be re-adjusted. The above tax does not affect the rental of lands, houses or property, water, light, telephone, telegraph, etc., owned by The New Government.

Sec. 12. The House of Business shall be empowered, subject to the will of the Citizens, to borrow money on the credit of The New Government, for the purpose of investment in any new department of enterprise deemed expedient for the best interests of the Citizens.

The House of Business shall have power to regulate in all commercial relations in which The New Government may be involved internally and externally.

To establish, foster and develop productive enterprises;

To devise and carry out the most perfect system of distribution;

To establish New Government Central and Sub. Banks;

To provide and build up transportation and communication facilities;

To encourage National Talent and Genius by assisting in, or securing for Authors and Inventors, publication of works and patents;

To institute and preserve Public Bureaus of information and registration of Labor, Trades and Professions;

To provide for Citizens, Public Dispensaries and the services of Governmental Physicians;

To secure for Citizens a maximum of Insurance, both Life, Accidental and Fire, for the minimum of cost;

To make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of Halls of Education and Culture, and have Governmental supervision over the same;

To project and carry forward schemes for Colonization, Improvement, etc.

ARTICLE II.

MANAGER-IN-CHIEF.

Section 1. The supreme management of The New Government shall be vested in a Manager-in-Chief, first and second Assistant Managers. They shall be elected annually as all other members of the House of Business. No person shall be eligible to the office of Manager-in-Chief except in a manner prescribed by law, requiring a given length of time for citizenship, and an age of thirty years.

Sec. 2. The Manager-in-Chief shall preside as President at all meetings of the House of Business. His duties, powers and privileges shall be limited only in a manner hereinafter prescribed by law.

ARTICLE III. JUDICIAL POWER.

Section 1. The Judicial Power of The New Government shall be vested in an Advisory Bench, consisting of an Attorney-in-Chief and Assistant Attorneys and Court of Judges. They shall be elected annually and receive compensation, according to adjustment of claims for services by the Central Committee, until such time as duties are constant, when salaries shall be apportioned.

Sec. 2. The Advisory Bench shall be employed by The New Government as council in all matters of law pertaining to external relations and to adjudicate in all internal matters as cases of Law and Equity arising under the Constitution.

Sec. 3. When several of the Local New Governments unite and form A State New Government, then a Supreme State Bench shall also be created, the members of which shall be elected from the Local Advisory Benches or by the Citizens as shall be prescribed by law.*

Sec. 4. When The New Government assumes the control of Municipal, State or National Government, then the Benches shall be re-adjusted and systematized into departmental work in keeping with the increased functions of the Judicial Power.

ARTICLE IV. SURRENDER OF SUPREME RIGHT.

Section 1. When there are several Local New Governments, any one may take the initiative step in the formation of a State New Government, and when any Local New Government merges into The State New Government, it shall then surrender its right of Supreme Management to the Supreme Management of the

*And when several State New Governments unite and form a National New Government, then a Supreme National Bench shall be created, the members of which shall be elected from the various State Benches.

State New Government, retaining all its inherent right of management, and having a proportional representation in the State House of Business, by members elected from the Local House of Business by the House, or by the Citizens of the Local New Government, as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE V.

BOUNDARIES OF LOCAL NEW GOVERNMENTS.

Section 1. The Boundary Lines of the Local Government shall be determined at its organization and adjusted afterwards by common consent of the Local Governments or determined by the State Government.

ARTICLE VI.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ORGAN.

Section 1. A Daily Bulletin of Official Business, Labor Statistics, Financial Reports, Registrations and all matters pertaining to the interest of the Citizens of the New Government shall be published in the New Government papers. And Monthly and Annual Reports shall be published and kept in all public places.

ARTICLE VII.

NO SECTARIAN TEACHING.

Section 1. The House of Business shall not permit sectarian teaching in any of the Halls of Education and Culture, but there shall be no discrimination in favor or against any Religious Sect whatsoever, occupying the platforms of the Halls of Public Teaching.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Section 1. The Constitution may be Amended at any time by a majority of the Citizens.

CHAPTER III.

FUNCTIONS OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The New Government exercises all the functions of any well organized Government body.

As a legislative power it enacts laws for the most perfect management of the co-operative interests of its citizens; this power is vested in a House of Business in common with direct legislation by the citizens.

As an executive power, it carries into effect all such laws as may be enacted for the wise management of the business and social relations of citizens, and has for its head the Manager-in-Chief and assistants, and all other officers necessary to manage in the various departments of supervisional work.

As a Judiciary power it interprets and construes the laws of The New Government and decides in all cases, with equity in accordance with the basic principles of the Constitution, viz: Love, Justice and Equality of Rights. This power of The New Government is vested in an Advisory Bench, composed of the Attorney-in-Chief and assistant attorneys and Courts of Judges.

NOTE.—When "The New Government" grows to the extent that it necessarily assumes management of all Municipal, State and National affairs, its functions will be greatly augmented; and the adaptability of its government by its flexible and comprehensive character, not only to adjust itself to a limited industrial co-operative organization, but also to readily adapt itself as a perfect system of Government, to the complex character of a vast Co-operative Commonwealth is manifest. [SEE FUNDAMENTAL LAW 1.]

CHAPTER IV.

THE HOUSE OF BUSINESS.

The House of Business is composed of the Manager-in-Chief, Assistant Managers-in-Chief, the Clerk of the House, the Secretaries, Superintendents or Managers and Assistant Managers of

the various departments of Governmental work, and the managers of each distinct sub-division, Attorney-in-Chief and Assistants. The Central Committee, Departmental Committees, Examining Committee, Physician-in-Chief and Assistant and Inspectors.

The functions of the House of Business as a law-making, executive and judicial body are regulated by the Constitution.

The members are elected annually by the citizens, thus providing an easy method of dropping from office an inefficient, incapable or unworthy person, in such cases where it would be unwise to suspend or expel.

The qualifications or unfitness for positions are soon apparent, and the simple operation of electing annually does not preclude the long-continued service of valuable officials.

In case of a vacancy in any position the next person in rank fills the vacancy, thus avoiding delays, extra trouble and favoritism.

Candidates for membership of the House must be at least 21 years of age.

The voting age of Citizens is 18 years of age.

Persons of both sexes may be received as Citizens at the age of 15 years.

The Manager-in-Chief, by virtue of his office, is the presiding officer of all meetings of the House, and in his absence the First Assistant Manager officiates.

The salaries of members of the House are in keeping with Fundamental Law 7, and are adjusted by the Central Committee. This is also the case with every employee of the Government.

No money can be drawn from the treasury of The New Government for any purpose whatever without such money having been appropriated by the House for such purpose.

Each Local Government is entitled to proportional represen-

tation in the State Government, elected in the manner prescribed by law:

And likewise, State Governments are entitled to send representatives to the National Government.

Employees in all of the departments and sub-departments are selected by the managers to fill positions and vacancies, in the order in which their names appear on the constantly revised lists in the Bureau of Labor, Trades, Arts, and Professions.

The members of the House, as well as all candidates for Citizenship are required to solemnly subscribe to the basic principles and Constitution of the Government.

All measures are introduced into the House, or by the House, and acted upon according to the manner prescribed by law.

All business is conducted by the House according to its own regulations in a manner to insure accuracy, completeness and dispatch.

CHAPTER V.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF BUSINESS.

MANAGER-IN-CHIEF.

First comes the Manager-in-Chief in the Executive Department of The New Government, who must at least be 30 years of age.

His duties are to see that all the laws and regulations of The Government are carried out;

To preside at the meetings of the House and to sign all important papers;

To consult with the Secretaries and direct in the affairs of any Department to the extent of his ability, in keeping with the

laws, and the course of wise business management.

He cannot assume any imperative dictation over any of his subordinates. He acts in council with the Secretaries, Superintendents, and Managers of the different Departments, and so directs and suggests to the House.

He is obliged to have a keen insight into the different departments, and to be able to adjust, by personal supervision, or by suggestive measures to the House, any unbalanced conditions in the relative workings of the various Departments.

He has his two Assistants and a Secretary. The First Assistant succeeds the Chief in case of death, resignation or disability.

In a State Government the Manager is called Governor; in the National New Government he is called President. His duties and scope of work are enlarged as a State Manager, but his regulations and powers are the same. When the present State Government merges into the New Government, he still has increased duties and adds to his staff. Any necessary enlargement of Constitutional powers cannot conflict with the Fundamental Laws.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Advisory Bench manages in all the Judicial affairs pertaining to the Government in its regulations, and in private affairs of Citizens. The Bench is made up of the Attorney-in-Chief and his Assistants and Local Court of Judges, corresponding to the requirements, each one having charge of a Special Department of legal business.

In the establishment and early growth of The New Government, the functions of the Advisory Bench are essential to the adjustment of all matters arising out of business relations, internal and external, and legal service for the benefit of all Citizens;

but when the Municipal, State and National Governments, as existing, are merged into The New Government, then the Department of Justice is augmented and the functions of the Advisory Bench are extended to all the Departments of Law within the jurisdiction of Governments, Local, State and National.

In the State and National Departments of Justice in The New Government, the chief officials are called Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, and the Courts of Judges are the State Supreme Court of Judges, and the National Supreme Court of Judges. These Supreme Courts of Judges assist in rendering decisions in all difficult cases in the Local Courts of Judges.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND DISTRIBUTION.

The duties of the Secretary of Commerce are to superintend, direct and manage in all internal and external and commercial relations of The New Government; such as the purchase of commodities outside the Local Government and from Local Governments; the sale of commodities within the Government and outside, and to other Local Governments.

He fixes the prices on all products and merchandise, a daily bulletin is issued, so every Citizen may know the exact values and prices.

The Secretary has one or more assistants, according to the volume of business, and managers and clerks over and in the different sub-departments.

The Department of State, Commerce and Distribution is the Central Commercial House for all Local Governments:

Here, the Secretary attends to all inland and interstate commerce, fixing the prices for the State imports and exports at home and abroad.

The Secretary of The National New Government assists, advises, facilitates and regulates in all matters of interstate and international commerce;

Hence, regulates in the prices of National commodities at home and for abroad.

The process of distribution, exchange and purchase of commodities is simple in the Local Government.

All orders and requirements are sent to the Central House by the Managers or Sub-Managers of the different Departments. Instructions are sent to the various points from the Central House, and the orders are immediately filled. The Manager knowing at all times the supply and demand.

DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION.

The duties of the Secretary of Production, are to superintend, direct and manage the productive powers and processes of the Government. He is in direct touch with the Secretary of Commerce and so regulates in the supply of different commodities. Knowing the demand, the Citizens purchasing entirely their own products, the Manager is fully protected; and so every branch of industry is established and carried on in keeping with the demands, locally, at home and abroad. The Secretary has one or more assistants according to the volume of business, and Superintendents, Managers and Foremen in the many Sub-Departments of manufactories, Farming, Stock-raising, Mining, Horticulture, Dairying, Painting, Sculpture, etc., Public Exhibits, etc., etc.

The Secretary is limited in his powers as the Manager-in-Chief is, and as all the other Managers are, on the assumption, that one individual cannot be thoroughly informed on all branches of business; therefore, he acts in council with his subordinates.

All new departures without the sanction of the House are made at his own responsibility, and he is held personally accountable.

He has no power to make appointments to important posts, or to remove, without the endorsement of the House.

The Managers, Superintendents, Foremen and employees retain their positions at will, upon satisfactory service, until promotion.

In the State Department of Production, all the local manufacturing and producing concerns become States branches or State Main establishments, and are so under the general supervision of the State Secretary and Corresponding Managers. Thus the entire interests of the Local Governments are blended into one common interest, and yet in no wise does any Local Government lose its individuality and powers as, no State official has any special prerogatives over any local official, no more than any local official has any special powers over a subordinate, as even a subordinate has a voice in his own affairs.

It is seen in the State Department of Production how readily the supply is adjusted to meet the demands, at home, interstate, and abroad, as the Secretary is in touch with the Secretary of Commerce and Distribution, who knows at all times the orders and demands for commodities interlocal or State, interstate and foreign; inasmuch as no foreign commodities are consumed where the State can produce them herself.

And in the National Government the great producing concerns of the various States are blended in common interest and superintended by the National Department of Production, in the same manner as the State manages the local concerns. In this way, the Council of the National Secretary Department of Production is in direct touch with the councils of the State Department, and they with the Local Councils, in the Department of

Commerce and Distribution, both National, State and Local; hence, it is seen that supply and demand are adjusted and regulated to a nicety. Every branch of industry is stimulated to its fullest capacity, as no foreign products are needed, since the Nation, by the most perfect system of production, supplies her own demands, which are very great, as every individual is employed at will, in some branch of industry, earning liberal salaries, hence, consuming largely.

There are also large surplus supplies to fill foreign demands, which tends to regulate the supply.

There are no remarkable changes in home consumption and foreign demands; hence, there is little difficulty in regulating the wheels of production, which is easily done by shortening hours of labor. (Fundamental Law 10.)

The question of tariff and duties no longer trouble, what the Nation does not produce, her ports are open to receive at the lowest price.

The margin of profits on all sales at home and abroad settles the question of revenue.

By this system of revenue the treasury is always overflowing with funds for reduction of cost of commodities and launching of enterprises or National, State and Local improvements.

In the event of vacated positions, the next in rank or priority of registration fills the post, if his ability is apparent. The qualification of any candidate for position is determined by the Examining Committee, and also by a Sub-Committee from any one of the Sub-Departments in which the person seeks position.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

The Secretary of Transportation and Communication super-

intends the management of all public means of transportation by land, water and air, such as street-car lines, local and transcontinental railroads, ferry-boats, carrying boats, trading vessels, steamers, etc., also all public means of communication by telegraph, telephone, postal and messenger, also parcel delivery, local transfer of baggage and goods, etc., etc. The departments, are numerous, so the Secretary has several Assistants and Superintendents and Managers in the different branches.

The Secretary in this Department has no more powers than the Secretaries of other Departments. While they sign all important documents, direct and control in all ordinary matters, yet in all important affairs they call their council, or staff officers, consisting of their Assistant Superintendents and Managers, in any given Sub-Department concerned, and by such concerted action, devise and institute plans and measures, and even then no very important radical change can be effected without the sanction of the House, in turn supported by the Citizens.

In case of service performed by the Government for any Citizen, such as the transportation of self or personal effects, service of telephone or telegraph, etc., the same rule applies as in all commodities sold or purchased. The greatest possible service for the least possible cost, so fulfilling (Fundamental Law ?) The funds of the Public Treasury are always increased by a small margin of profit.

In the State Department the Secretary manages all such transportation and communication, interlocal and State, controls the State railroads and state vessels of commerce, passenger and freight traffic, etc.

The National Department manages all National lines and roads and international systems of transportation and communication, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has charge of the finances of the Government, and is custodian of its funds, and is required to keep the public accounts.

He is in direct touch with the Central Committee and with their aid and that of his Assistants, prepare plans to provide a public revenue according to law and to maintain the public credit, and to report to the House what sums of money are required to carry on the different Departments of Government; he is required to superintend the collection of all revenues, issue all warrants on which money may be drawn from, or paid into the treasury of the Government; to manage all indebtedness; and supervise the Government Banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury has one or more Assistant Secretaries, according to the volume of business, and they have charge of the different sub-divisions of Treasury work, assisted in these sub-divisions by Clerks, Comptrollers, Auditors, Treasurers and Registrars.

The functions of this Department and number of officers are materially increased in the State and National Governments, especially when all the duties belonging to the present Department of the Treasury are assumed by The New Government. This Department then becomes very extensive and complex.

Each Local Government has a Central Bank and branch banks, according to the needs of the Citizens, whether in the same city or in suburban towns, or districts, or colonies.

At these banks the officers and employees draw their salaries and wages at stated times, according to department regulations, having received their certificates signed and countersigned by the proper officers.

Money is received on deposit at these banks and interest al-

lowed if money is in demand. The Government also makes loans to Citizens if the state of the Treasury admits it, at a low rate of interest.

When the New Government assumes control of National affairs, then the Treasury Department provides a money circulation of such a character and to the extent as is required and demanded by the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF COLONIZATION, BUILDING AND IMPROVEMENT.

The Secretary of this Department has charge of all extension of public enterprise in improvement, and purchase of lands for the establishment of industries, manufactories, mining, stock-raising, orcharding, gardening, farming, dairying, etc., and for colonization purposes, in suitable localities for any such named industries; to build tenement houses and erect cottages for rental to Citizens. To construct local lines of telephone and telegraph, etc.; to sink artesian wells and purchase or secure water supplies, gas and electric lighting, heating, plumbing, etc., and all matters pertaining to public and private decoration, adornment, construction and repairs.

He has one or more assistants, according to the extent of business done, Superintendents, Managers and Foremen over the various Sub-Divisions of work.

When the Local Government assumes control of Municipal affairs, then the Secretary is charged with street grading and improvement, building of bridges, car lines, opening of water ways, sanitary improvements, yards and docks, etc. In the State and National Department of Colonization Building and Improvement, when the present State and National Governments are

merged into The New Government, great scope is offered for public enterprise. Then it is that States and National Departments carry on a vast system of improvement. Appropriations are made for thoroughly equipped railroads, State and National lines; the opening of every available waterway; the building of first-class macadamized highways; the colonization of fertile spots by the building of towns and cities; the utilization of great stock ranges, for stock-raising and breeding; the opening up and development of mines of all kinds; the planting and protection of timber belts; the reclamation of at present vast tracts of useless lands; the turning of water courses for fructifying desert and arid wastes; the fostering of industries indigenous to soil and climate, the utilization of all devices and plans for the most perfect construction of improved vehicles, rolling-stock, vessels and systems of transportation and communication; the erection of accommodation houses, hospitals, prisons, asylums, schools, halls of education and culture, public places of resort, public places of art, parks and halls of exhibits, etc. (Thus Fundamental Law 3) is fulfilled.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADES, ARTS, LABOR AND PROFESSIONS.

The Secretary of this Department has in his charge all matters pertaining to the Bureaus of Employment, Registration and Information.

His duties are to keep constantly revised lists of registered persons in the different trades, arts, labor and professions, obtained from the reports of the Examining Committee; the reports embrace the name, age, residence, family relations, health, qualifications, standard and credentials, service, occupation, choice, births, deaths, marriages, etc.; these lists are filed in the different Departments of the Bureaus, accesible at any time to the Secre-

taries, Superintendents, Managers and Foremen of all Departments of the Government. The person whose name appears first on the revised list, because of priority of registration, or superior qualification, receives the vacant position at will; thus all appointments are settled; the Secretary furnishes transcripts of such lists to other Local Governments and to the State Government monthly; the State Department in turn furnishes yearly reports to the National Department; so that every Citizen has a national record and reputation; thus if any Local Government has an important post to fill, and no available, suitable person, all that is necessary, is to send to the State Bureau, and if the State Department is called upon for such a person and none are available in the State, the National Department furnishes the competent individual, thus (Fundamental Law 9) is observed.

The Secretary furnishes periodical reports to the Secretaries of the various Departments, showing the supply and demand of tradesmen, tradeswomen, artisans, laborers and professional persons. In this way there originates from the Secretaries of the Departments schemes and plans for enterprises or enlargement of present plants, for the purpose of employing unoccupied persons, and if the heads of Departments are so limited in their power as not to be able to meet the demands, then the House of Business must take action. So that (Fundamental Law 5) is fulfilled.

The Secretary keeps in order the Hall of Public Information, the systems of classified and progressive reports, and statistics pertaining to every Department of Government, reaching through all their Sub-Departments and Divisions and Sub-Divisions; also furnishes Local Government directories to the Citizens. The State Departments contain similar reports and statistics pertaining to all the operations of State Departments in their Halls of Information, and furnish State Directories to all Local Halls, and in the National Hall of Information there is a grand amass-

ment of reports and statistics, both home and foreign. Annual condensed reports and National Directories are furnished every State and Local Government, so that every Citizen may have access at any time to all transactions of Houses of Business, acts of officiating and managing heads, the persons and interests concerned; in fact, has at his hand complete, accurate information concerning everything done in the Nation and by whom; thus the Citizen can become an intelligent voter and law-maker as implied in (Fundamental Law 4.)

The Secretary receives from the Clerk of the House of Business all reports of proceedings; returns from the Clerk of Elections, reports from the Secretaries, Superintendents and Managers of the different Departments; these are classified and arranged for the Secretary of Printing, together with prepared and revised lists, for mailing, detached or entire reports to Departments or individuals.

He has Assistants and Managers in the many Sub-Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION AND PRINTING.

The Secretary of this Department is charged with the Publication of the Government Paper; the publication of all books and periodicals, stationery supplies, and all manner of printing, stereotyping, lithographing and engraving.

He has Assistant Secretaries, Superintendents, Managers and Foremen. His powers are limited as well as the other Secretaries.

GOVERNMENT PAPERS.

There are three Government papers, which every Citizen may obtain at a nominal cost. The local dailies, which furnish the news of its Local Government doings, markets, etc., and world

news, morning and evening. The State daily, which furnishes information of Local Government doings, statistics, etc., and the National weekly, which furnishes the Nation's reports, statistics and official business, etc.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

All matter for publication in book or periodical form, or newspaper contribution, passes into the hands of the Editorial Committee for examination and valuation, if the manuscript be worthy of publication, the price or royalty is fixed and copyrights secured, and the books, printed at the Government's or author's risk; thus every author is fully protected and encouraged by receiving value for merit.

There are several weekly and monthly publications, all of high-class character, in which the fertile mind finds full scope for expression; they are descriptive and narrative, historical, scientific and philosophic, all profusely illustrated with rich engravings. The Government paper contains various lists daily and weekly of all such books and periodicals.

BLANKS, MAILING REPORTS, ETC.

Blanks, reports, printed instructions, etc., are furnished systematically to all of the different Departments and officials, official bulletins, market reports, public bulletins, the classified character of which has been prepared and furnished by the Bureau of Information.

In the Publication and Printing Department, the work is carried on in one large establishment, or Departmental building, according to convenience.

COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLIES.

The Superintendents of the main Departments of Public Supplies constitute the Board of Commissioners.

They manage the operations of public depots, where are kept on display and sale, every species of production for, home consumption and use. These commodities are kept in central stores or branch depots, according to demands or convenience; the goods are graded and classified and described in their lists; one price is fixed in a class, which fluctuates according to the supply and demand. Daily bulletins of prices inform the public, and the person ordering, always may know just what class of goods and the cost before they order.

Cash is the basis of all transactions.

As there is but one price, sales are quickly made and business simplified.

All remissness is promptly reported, and so the best of service is secured.

This Department also includes public resorts, hotels, lodging houses, eating, refreshment houses, hairdressing, barbering, etc., etc. Here (Fundamental Laws 6, 7 and 9) come in.

In this Department, as well as in all others, a vast army of all grades are employed.

Each evening the money taken is collected by the Bank Collector and deposited in the appointed banks, and accounts taken, so that each day's reports show the volume of business and Treasury condition. The system of councils in the different Departments, Department Committees' reports, Inspectors' reports and Central Committees' reports, make it utterly impossible, if any one so wished, to embezzle or defraud.

As a matter of course, the State Commissioners in this Department, as well as in the others, supervise wisely the interest of all Local Governments in the public State service.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health Commissioners is composed of the Physician-in-Chief, Head Physicians of the Government Hospitals and Public Dispensary Department, the Presidents of the Colleges of Medicine, Surgery and Dentistry, and Veterinary College and Head of Sanitary Department, and Manager of Chemical Works.

They supervise the Government Hospitals for man and beast, they supervise and direct in the Medical Departments of Insane Asylums, Blind Asylums, Prisons, Orphanages, provide convenient public Dispensaries and Drug Stores; have in charge the district or ward service of physicians and nurses, supervise sanitary regulations, examine and control all compounds and new preparations, and recommend suitable rewards for valuable discoveries in medicine.

By the means of the State and National Departments of Health, the Commissioners of which are representatives from the local boards of the State and representatives from the State boards to the National, the most perfect facilities are afforded, the greatest possibilities reached in providing complete sanitary systems, and unlimited opportunities in the field of pathology.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Commissioners of this Department are the Managers of the different branches of public service, and are in numbers according to the extent of the Local Government. They have in charge the collection of all waste, and refuse, depositing all of any value at the factories or foundries, carry on shops of repair, provide storage for private goods and chattels, and also stores for the sale and exchange of personal effects. In the event of any one desiring to sell goods of any kind, advances are made to the limits of discretion and the goods are put on display for sale.

They have in charge Government laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, provide service for gardens, lawns, and property repairs, etc.

They have charge of crematories and burying grounds, and conduct funerals; women being the principals in performing the last services for the dead.

They also have charge of the Fire Department and perform other miscellaneous functions.

COMMISSIONERS OF REFORM AND PROTECTION.

The body of Reform and Protection Commissioners is made up of the Superintendents of Reformatories, Insane and Blind Asylums, Orphanages, the various Homes of Refuge, Humane Courts, Wardens of Prison, Chief of Public Order*. Not until The New Government takes charge of Municipal affairs does this Department come into operation. Then it assumes management and direction in the affairs of these public institutions, in the light of The New Government methods. Asylums, Reformatory and Prison regime and discipline are modified in such management. Psychological methods in educational systems adapted to the various grades of patients or criminals are introduced, aiming at the awakening of moral consciousness and psychic equilibrium. (See chapter X, book II.)

*Corresponding to the Police Department as now.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE.

The Commissioners of Insurance are the managers and assistant managers of the department of Life, Fire and Accident insurance.

A system of insurance is carried on whereby every citizen may have the maximum of insurance for the minimum of cost. This

on the basis of the least risk, because of the most perfect protection in the construction of all public buildings, manufactories and appliances and facilities in service, and security in travel, and sanitary provisions. It will be seen when there is but one National Company, the insurance service becomes complete and its benefits for low cost, universal and incalculable.

COMMISSIONERS OF PATENTS.

The Commissioners of Patents receive all applications for patents, examine and pass upon the merits of all inventions, construct the machines or devices, or manufacture the compounds, utilizing the same in public service and for the public; and recommend a certain royalty for a given length of time, for devices according to their merits. Thus every inventor has an opportunity and full scope, to cultivate and utilize his or her inventive genius; so bringing into effect (Fundamental Law 2).

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee is one of the chief organs of the House of Business. It is, so to speak, the mouth and stomach of the Government, into which and through which everything passes. It receives, digests and formulates and gives back again. It is the hopper into which all facts are deposited, these it digests and assimilates by producing systematic results ready for the sanction of the House, and then for the service of the departments. It manages all elections.

It elects its own chairman, and appoints its own sub-committees.

Its members are in proportion to the volume of business done.

It does not at any time or in any manner have absolute power,

its acts must be endorsed by the House and in turn by the citizens.

The initiative of all laws passes into its hands; it can originate laws for the action of the House.

Any measure originating by necessity in any department of business, passes to the Central Committee for framing.

The Committee is in constant session and meets with all of the department Committees, Secretaries, Managers and Inspectors; it receives all matters of business and reports; it appraises all valuations of property bought; it regulates the price of all property sold or rented; it fixes the price of commodities, and adjusts the schedule of salaries from the highest official to the laborer.

EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The duties of the Examining Committee, are to receive applications for citizenship; to make an accurate record of all necessary facts pertaining to the age, sex, occupation, residence, family relations, nativity, qualifications, credentials, standard, health, service, etc., to furnish such for registration; to examine candidates for positions, subject to the test committees in sub-departmental work, and after the standard is determined, to register such in their order of selection on the revised list of ready appointees.

The Superintendent, manager and foreman of any department of work comprise the test committee, they receive no extra pay for such service. If, however, after the candidates receive appointments and their practical service does not support the test, then they are relegated to their proper place, on the list.

THE DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE.

There is one committee for each of the great departments, and

are three in number. They are elected by the citizens and act as regulators of the departments. They act for the departments in the same capacity as the Central Committee does for the House. All matters of the departments are received and digested by them and passed on to the Central Committee; they are in constant consultation with all the heads of the various sub-divisions of the departments.

INSPECTORS.

There is an Inspector for each of the departments of Government. He is elected by the citizens and has assistants according to the extent of his department and requirements of office. His duties are to inspect the conditions existing in every sub-department and branch within his supervision; to inspect commodities, and condemn if not up to standard requirements; to furnish accurate reports from time to time of all such conditions, progress and needs, to the Secretaries, Central Committee, Department Committees, Commissioners, and Public Bureau of Information.

To him or sub-officials, all complaints are made. By this system of inspection, nothing can escape the notice of those immediately or remotely officially concerned, as well as the vigilant eye of the Government "Organ". So the people are at all times informed as to precisely what conditions exist in any given department of Government.

PART SECOND.

Halls of Education and Culture.

CHAPTER 1.

The Constitution of The New Government provides for Halls of Education and Culture, based upon (Fundamental Law 2). A perfect Government in its operations should not only be adapted in its machinery, to adjust itself to meet every emergency which may arise in its swift path of progress, but also to predetermine conditions, not only for the masses, but for the individual; so that in its wise creation and providential care of the individual, the highest welfare of all is secured under its beneficent reign. Therefore, The New Government recognizing man to be a social being, and each citizen a special charge, seeks to foster that charge by wisely providing means, not only for his support and existence, but for his happiness. That happiness can only be secured by developing every natural gift and faculty which the individual possesses: So in keeping with these principles and observance of (Law 2) centres of education and culture are established. In the various departments of these Halls, all citizens may receive thorough education and culture, in any direction in which their particular tastes or desires might lead them, the only limit being the power of acquirement. It will be seen by following the operations of the various departments of these centres of education and culture, how that the nature and character of the future citizens are predetermined and thus the ideal state of social and civil life reached.

CHAPTER II.

THE GENERAL DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND
CULTURE.

These departments are nine in number. Each Centre may or may not embrace all of the departments according to its situation and the demands made upon it. A Centre is composed of one or more departments, and embraces all the halls in which the various branches of study and recreation are carried on. The Main Centres are the first formed in the Local Government and generally embrace all the departments complete. In the district or ward centers, it is not necessary to have all the departments complete, such as the university, colleges, normal and mechanical halls, museums, extensive libraries, etc. There are no State and National supreme operations in this General Department as in the others, but State and National appropriations are made in accordance with requirements and conditions of the treasury. (Fundamental Law 8).

The reason for full equipment of Centres, is, that equal opportunities may be afforded at home for all citizens to reach the height of attainment. There are, however, special appropriations for State and National Capitols, to provide great and commodious halls for convention and assembly purposes. While there are no State and National supervising officials, yet there are State Conventions and National Assemblies, made up of the Centres; thus the State and National Convention and Assembly halls are kept in almost constant use by conventions of professors, teachers, play actors, singers, ministers, secretaries, students, farmers, directors, artisans, etc., as well as from the other departments as mechanics, trades-men, trades-women, journey-men, clerks, apprentices, managers and superintendents in the given lines as

represented throughout the state. Thus extending information and effort in every direction, and interblending localities and states and common life by social ties and kindred interests.

CHAPTER III.

THE DEPARTMENTS DESCRIBED.

The Secretary of Education and Culture has a general supervision over the entire department and over all the centres within the bounds of the local Government and represents their interests in the House of Business. He must be at least 35 years of age, and possessed of wide knowledge. His powers are limited as the other Secretaries are.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PLATFORM TEACHING.

This Department is in charge of the Minister of Public Instruction. He must be possessed of large executive ability, a minister of broad, liberal views and progressive thought, a person of accredited scholastic training and spiritual character, capable of abstaining from the presentation of sectarian dogmas.

He is elected to the position by general election annually. Religious views play no part in this public place, nor in any department of the New Government.

No person is rejected or accepted because of belief in a given tenet or set of tenets. The duty of the Minister of Instruction are, to manage in the affairs of public worship. The public worship on Sunday, consists in orchestral or choir or congregational music, prayer, sermon or lecture, all conducted after the most approved methods, by which may be included the highest spiritual teaching.

He secures from time to time, at his own discretion or by re-

quest, prominent, leading, advanced thinkers and teachers to occupy the public platform in lecture or sermon. He superintends the children's Sunday training school; and he has oversight of the Class School Culture Department and Preparatory Department, and constitutes one of a committee of the Board of Public Education, the Board of Public Amusement and the Board of Public Entertainment. In this department the service of song and music plays an important part in the Sunday assemblages, and on other special occasions. The finest musical talent is employed, large orchestras with scores of instruments, grand choruses sometimes numbering hundreds of voices in the large centres, thrill the assemblages with fitting spiritual hymns and songs, anthems and oratorios and prayers chanted and sung. No pains nor efforts are spared to make these public services of Sunday instruction, occasions of enobling inspiring and spiritual power.

In this department also, is the Eclectic School of Divine Philosophy. It is a public meeting and held at suitable hours. Here all the religious systems and philosophies of the world are considered; papers are read and dissertations given and investigations made. Everything is viewed in candor and the truth extracted from all.

In this department also, there is a school of Ethics and Philosophy of marriage, for young men and women, in which courses of lectures are given in sex relations, science of life and marriage. Physiology and the obligations and ends of married life. The school is carried on under the management of competent lady and gentlemen instructors. Thus is afforded an opportunity for young men and women, who have not had the advantages of a thorough grounding in this knowledge, in the elementary stages of education as is now furnished in the New Government, to thor-

oughly inform themselves on this important relation in life.

Here lies the foundation trouble of ill advised and ill timed marriages, unhappiness in married life, divorces, etc., which can by these aids be happily averted to a large extent. In these course of study examinations and advices, rational Psychology, Astrology, Phrenology, Astrological Physiology, and kindred sciences are made to contribute their information for the students welfare. There are also lectures from time to time by distinguished persons on all manner of subjects.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CLASS SCHOOL CULTURE.

This department is under the Minister of Instruction and immediate professors and teachers in council.

It has two general divisions. The first consists of classes in English, French, German and Spanish, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and penmanship. sociology, Civil Government, sewing, cooking, etc. In the second, there are classes in physical culture, elocution, oratory and acting; music,—vocal, instrumental and orchestral training; painting and sculpturing. Each of these classes are graded and under competent teachers.

When a certain standard is reached in the fine arts, the pupil is permitted to take part in public performances, and receive a certain compensation, according to ability and demand. Upon graduating from this department the pupil is entitled to enter the College of Arts.

Concerts, musicals and performances are given periodically, to the public, for the benefit of the schools, by the different classes.

The length of sessions and number per week or month is limited to the funds of the Treasury of this department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SUNDAY TRAINING SCHOOL.

This department is under the supervision of the Minister of Instruction and has its Superintendent, Teachers and Officers. The exercises consist in orchestral music and general song service, devotions and class study in the simple text and ethical teaching of the Scriptures and all relative truth in history, science and philosophy, relieved by physical culture and other exercises. No sectarian teaching is permitted. Books, papers, periodicals, and special studies are prepared, suitable to the needs of its members.

The officers and teachers receive a compensation for faithful service.

DEPARTMENT OF PREPARATORY TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

This department is under the supervision of the Minister of Instruction and management of teachers, in council.

The purpose of this department is to carry on a preparatory work of training nurses for the nurseries, and teachers for the kindergarten and kindergarten work. These teachers and nurses are graduated for actual service.

This work is carried on generally in ward branches, in suitable buildings. Here are arranged nursery rooms, eating rooms, preparatory, primary and advanced kindergarten rooms, from which the child is graduated to the public educational departments; also training rooms for nurses and teachers.

Large baby carriages are employed to carry to and fro babies; the nurses go in pairs and have charge of three to six babies; they have constant charge, at will of mothers, during the specified hours; take them to and from home. In this way the mother is relieved of much trouble and care.

Each teacher in the kindergarten rooms has charge of a limited number of children, so that each child's disposition, nature and propensities can be and is made a special study by the teacher, who has been previously taught and educated to read a child, and know precisely what to do, to cultivate the good and crush out the evil.

There are employed in the training rooms, skilled instructors, who are not only able to give instruction in the mechanics of child-training, but to educate the teacher to become an apt student of human nature and thus be able to supply the needs of the child. In such a course of study all that the sciences of Astrology, Psychology, Phrenology and Physiology, etc., can offer is utilized.

The teachers have in charge not more than from six to a dozen children; are required to see them on their way to and from school, to visit them in their homes, study their associates, and become familiar with their parents and learn their habits. In this way a thorough supervision is had over the child in its early moral and spiritual training; and as the same constant supervision is had over the boy and girl through all the varied departments and courses of study until they have reached manhood and womanhood, highly developed physical, moral, intellectual and spiritual men and women are the result.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

This department is under the supervision of the Minister of Education and Management of the Regents of the University of The New Government.

Here, little general work is done until the Municipal Government merges into the New Government; then it is that elaborate

systems are carried into effect to furnish a complete and thorough practical, as well as theoretical, training, for the active pursuits of life, together with new methods of reform and cure, by reformatory and curative systems of education in Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Prisons, Asylums, Humane Courts, etc.

Each Local Government has its own Normal, Mechanical and Art College and University Schools.

In the Primary and Grammar Schools the pupils are graded and classed in many small departments. No teacher has more than a dozen pupils in charge. Systems of ethical training are perfected. Each child in its earlier and later courses of studies is taught to know self. Individuality and character are aimed at. The intuitive and perceptive faculties are developed to a high degree by the applied advanced methods of tuition.

Teachers fall in to the grades and classes they are naturally fitted and adapted for, having received a thorough preparation in the Normal College, all the auxilliary sciences we have mentioned contributing to furnish a knowledge of human nature. The teacher thus armed is prepared to deal wisely and thoroughly with each child, having but a few in charge, studies them in their play, their associations, their home and habits. Thus the environments of the child are determined until maturity.

It will be seen, that each child passing from the cradle to maturity, comes under the instruction and personal influence of very many teachers, all adepts in their particular branch; all working with concerted purpose, recognizing, and taught to recognize, that the development of the moral and spiritual character of the pupil determines the destiny of the man or woman, and of the nation; and to this end each teacher constantly appeals by his or her method and course of study and practice, to all that is noble in the pupil.

READING AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

This department is under the management of a Secretary and other officials.

Each centre has a Library and Reading rooms.

These Libraries are as extensive as consistent with the demands and condition of the Treasury.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.

Museums as far as practicable are established in every centre, so that every citizen may have conveniently at hand for study and information these repositories of natural and art curiosities, not omitting human anatomy in every stage of progress, life and condition, as well as prepared specimens and charts illustrating the discoveries in every department of scientific research.

DEPARTMENT OF AMUSEMENTS.

This department is under a Director of Amusements. Every centre is equipped with these places of amusements, more or less extensive according to the needs.

There are gymnasiums, bath houses, swimming tanks, billiard and other sporting rooms. Fields and yards where out-door sports and games can be enjoyed.

From these centres, picnics, outings, camping, boating, touring expeditions and excursions are planned and arranged for.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

This department is under the management of a Director in Chief.

These entertainments consist of theaters, operas, concerts

and public performances of every kind, all conforming to high grade character.

As the human mind has ever desired amusement and recreation, and the order is Divine, so the brain of man is endowed with these faculties of creating diversion.

The New Government recognizing this principle, and in keeping with (Fundamental Law 2) provides for the erection and maintenance of splendid theatre, opera and concert halls and systems of cultivation and management, whereby the genius of its citizens may have full scope. Every pains are taken for the cultivation and development of high class art. (Fundamental Law 5, 8, and 9) are observed as in all other departments.

The citizens have the privilege of enjoying first class performances at a nominal cost.

MEMBERSHIP AND PRINCIPLES.

Any person is entitled to become a member of this department and enjoy all its advantages, by subscribing to its principles as appended, and by-laws as prescribed by law, and paying a monthly fee of \$1; this continues until changed by law. The fee of \$1 per month together with such contributions as will be made from time to time and appropriations by the House enables many features of the work to be introduced at an early stage, gradually assuming proportions as the Treasury fund increases, until the department opens out in full operation.

PRINCIPLES.

WE PERCEIVE

- 1.—The One All-Wise, Eternal source of life, Infinite Father of All.
- 2.—The Unity of Man.
- 3.—Justice the Eternal Law of Life.
- 4.—Love, the Ruling Spirit of Divine Life, the Motive of Every True Action.
- 5.—The Equal Rights of All.
- 6.—Happiness follows Harmony and is the Summit of Existence.
- 7.—The Perfect Man the End of all Effort.
- 8.—Eternal Vigilance the Price of Life.





DEDICATED

To my Angel Mother, who, in the richness and love of thy nature,
hath constantly inspired me with desire for the highest blessings
and good of my fellow creatures.

THE AUTHOR.

Entered and registered in the Department of Publication in
The New Government State Capitol, San Francisco, May 23,
1938, for Helen Lenore King.

Introduction.

Lest some reader might fail to understand the system of "The New Government", set forth in Book I., or fail to see how such a great institution could be started, and how it would operate to bring about the results indicated: I have written the story of its conception, organization, operation and growth during a period of forty years, and extending on.

I have not overdrawn upon the imagination, nor presented impossibilities, nor unnatural conditions, but rather, have followed in natural and logical order, step by step to veritable sequences.

THE AUTHOR.

Book 2.

The Story of the New Government.

CHAPTER I.

THE CONCEPTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Muse of Inspiration—A Chapter from the Author's Life—He Loses Health, Money and Friends—His Poverty—The Curse of Competition—The Troublous Times of 1895, 1896 and 1897—He Writes the System of the New Government—Finds the Darkness Lifted—Controls a Printing Office.

I had just finished my mid-day meal and had sat me down at my accustomed place near the open window, facing the West. It was a beautiful May day for San Francisco.

For some purpose I arose and walked across the room, my eyes fell upon the figure of an old man. I drew near and gazed upon him. A form well erect; eyes bright and lighted with a peculiar lustre; hair silvery white; forehead and cheeks lined with deep wrinkles, which told of cares and sorrows in earlier years. I had seen that figure oft; there was no mistaking it. I had been with it for four-score years to a day. "What changes," I muttered, as I continued to gaze, "and soon the greatest and best of all. I must take one last long look at the form I cared for so well through all these years, for, with the sombre shadows of the evening, I shall wrap the mantle of my departure around my spirit form and make my exit through the curtained veil of mortal life." "Art thou satisfied," I asked and the answer came: "Yes, I am satisfied." "Twas not always so," I went on, "in the years of troublous and harassing times, discontent, resentment,

disappointment, sorrow, doubt and fear were thy companions, and now, thou art satisfied: 'tis well. Now must I part from thee forever; thou hast served me faithfully; thou goest downward to thy long home forever more, to rest—Fare thee well.” * * Again, I sat me down to ponder, a shadow flitted o’er the desk, and faintly whispering in mine ear, a voice, “Who art thou?” I made question. The answer came, “who stands by when the pen is wet, and inspiration lends, to write the past?” “Thou art then the Muse of History; what would’st thou have me write?” “What knowest thou best?” “That which my eyes and ears have seen and heard; that knoweth I best.” “Thou hast well said, write. Oft, as I have guided the pen, ’twas bathed in tears, as the sorrows and the woes of mortal suffering were recorded on History’s page through years, but now, my face is set in smiles, for to this people, happiness hath come and chased away the miseries of by-gone days, and as thou writest, the pages shall be filled with brightness. Write no caustic words for those who seem to deserve, for all their deeds are done in ignorance. Age and experience hath ripened thy soul and made it beam with blessings upon those who curse; thou canst well pity all, for thou hast learned in heaven within thyself to dwell.”

Beside a grape vine, on a sunny slope of my home, in one of California’s beautiful spots, in 1887, I was aroused from my lethargy. I had given up, the hardships and obstacles were too great to surmount. Henceforth I would take life easy and drop out at the end, and in the next world I would find things more favorable. “How do you know,” came the voice of reason, “you will never find it easier to begin the work of carving out your destiny of true manhood and happiness, than now; but if you shirk, each succeeding year of life and age will find you farther removed from the summit of life, and the difficulties ever in-

creasing, and the issues of your life ever diminishing." I was more appalled at the unquestionable fact which now stared me in the face, than I had been at the hardships which had discouraged me. There were only two ways for me to choose; remain in my indifference and selfish ease and die a traitor to the noblest impulses of my being, and thus fail in the great end of my creation, viz.: an exalted character, tried and true, divine in life and ultimately supremely happy because of such attainment, or plunge in to the dark floods again, for they were very dark, and be a man, reach my true end or die in the attempt. For hours I tried to reason my escape from the ordeal, but the Angel prevailed. I finally said, summoning all the power of my being—I will. Then it was that the true man was born within me. For two years before and several years after, for a period of ten years, I was not able to read, all told, above a goodly-sized volume. I suffered much. For years I was tempted to curse everything above and below, but the true man was master. All those years I was in active ministerial life, also graduated from Theological Seminary, although, during the last year, I was considered to be in advanced stages of consumption, yet I had determined to complete the course, and did. During this entire time my outside studies were obtained by proxy, the problems were worked out with closed eyes. * * * One day, in the spring of 1890, while riding over the mountains on my parish field, my mind intent, upon what, I can not remember, I had not previously given any special thought to the social problems, when suddenly there flashed upon my mind the great system of The New Government, as I have outlined in the early work, in main, the same. I was delighted with the wonderful scope and possibilities of such a system which would reach in its operations to all the ramifications of life. To introduce the system became the central

thought of my existence. To this end I took up many new studies; I labored night and day. In the year '93 I completed "The Great Picture of Human Life," a production involving much study. "This representation will be found in a book of the same title later." The picture was wrought out as a whole, and represents the combination of a series of mathematical demonstrations. It was transferred to canvass by two skilled artists, making an elaborate work of four large paintings, 11x15 feet in size, each, with several cartoons on the educational and social customs of the day. In the picture are shown the conditions of the individual as well as the human race, from the beginning to the end; the moral causes for these conditions, and their processes of operation and character. The psychic forces controlling human events are personified and made to appear in tragic drama; the evils and goods, conditions and causes, beginnings, progress and ultimate ends of human life, are all classified and arranged in their relative spheres, the whole represented by emblem, symbol and allegory, concluding with a view of the ideal state of the world and mankind. This work I presented with dramatic effect in a series of four lectures, the whole intended as introductory to the system of The New Government as outlined. About this time my health broke down under the great strain and for two years I passed through the flames of purgatory. I lost health, money, friends and everything. I, who always had plenty to spare, was reduced almost to beggary. I envied the street-sweepers, the shoe-blacks, everybody who was earning a decent living. Those who remember the time, know how next to impossible it was to get a position. There were a hundred waiting for every vacancy which I might apply for and better able to fill. Down, under the street, in a smoky, gloomy cellar, I found the most menial service, but it kept me alive. On \$12 a month I

roomed, boarded and paid for my washing. I managed to keep a respectable front, so those who knew me, thought I had plenty of money. A fellow-workman, in the same cellar, commenting on my social and financial standing, for they both went together in those days, had a little joke at my expense. On one occasion he said, "Well, I hear a couple of your friends got married the other day." I was surprised, for he seemed in earnest, as all my friends were dead, I thought, but wondering if it was possible I yet had any friends alive, I ventured to ask him, who they were, and he said, Miss Vanderbilt and the Marquis of Marlborough. The full force of the joke was lost to him, but I got it. On another occasion he said to me, "I wish I had your money; I would be happy." I thought to myself, it would require very little to make him happy, and of the old saying, "Appearances are oft times deceptive."

The fact was he was earning \$150 a month, I, \$12.00, but I did not let on. I learned this, that many whom we little suspect, oft times suffer most keenly the hardships of poverty. Sometimes, as I passed wearily over the streets, I would stop and gaze at the beautiful architecture of some palatial residence and would ask myself the questions, "Who am I? Have I not a body that could wear rich and handsome clothing and so associate with and receive the esteem of my fellows? Have I not a mouth and stomach that could enjoy delicious dainties and nourishing food? Have I not a nose, by which I might regale myself with the odors of costly perfumes, or of variegated flowers in a well-kept conservatory? Have I not ears, whereby I might find delight in sweet strains of music of my own, or my family, or my friends' making, or of talented artists from abroad? Have I not eyes, through which my soul could drink in pleasure from the elegance of rich apartments, magnificent adornment, splen-

did grounds and scenes in travel? Have I not a social side to my nature, by which I might cultivate the society of the cultured and intellectual and enjoy the friendship of friends?" It was true, I had all these senses, but the other things I had not. Why so many had all these things, and myself and so many more did not have them. I found myself hopelessly lost in trying to understand; then I would try to comfort myself by looking on the inside. I thought about the skeletons in the closet; family disgraces; disruptions of social ties; envies, jealousies and contentions; the burden of indolence; satiated appetites; physical sufferings through over indulgence, and a hundred other evils; still, I, with the many others, felt quite willing to risk all these inconveniences if we could only have the other things. Everywhere I saw beauty, luxury and culture on the one hand, and ill-favor, poverty and ignorance on the other. My heart bled for the masses in their poverty and misery, but I was unable to help them. The rich needed not pity in their troubles, for was not their money their constant and best friend? As for myself, well, I learned to take things philosophically. I knew this condition could not last always, and I had constant hope of getting out, and, besides, I had faith in another life only a few years hence, in which all ills, wrongs and rights would be perfectly adjusted by the laws of life and rectitude; this the masses of my fellow-sufferers had not, nor understood; therefore, I pitied them all the more. Well do I remember scenes of poverty, misery and crime, even yet they are graven on my mind. Old women with faces wrinkled and yellow like parchment, clad in miserable arments, selling matches or trinkets, for an existence, or gathering on the streets, bundles of old wood to warm their shriveled forms; men, repulsive sights, doubled up, creeping on their knees, or hands and knees, legs gone, arms wanting, eyes out, noses missing, blotched

faces, bleared eyes, horrid sores, displaying their curses to excite pity and charity; human scavengers, scraping up cigar stumps on the street, draining empty beer casks, gulping down bar-room slops, living on decaying refuse of the dump-heaps; miserable wretches, boys and girls, men and women, with eyes watery and vacant, hollow cheeks, emaciated bodies, blasted minds and ruined souls, mingling and dwelling in the midst of vice and infamy in damnable dens of white and Chinese quarters; moral lepers, abandoned characters, displaying their fast dying charms through show windows on public streets; vile places of amusement, on public thoroughfares, luring the curious or silly passers-by with instruments of music and lewd pictures; underground beer holes, where shameless women coaxed wanton fools to drink; open pool-rooms, where boys and men, and even girls, gathered in crowds to gamble on races; stock exchange, where men and women with nervous organisms and feverish brains bought and sold, lost and won, made fortunes and lost fortunes, and wrecked their lives. Families living in stuffy apartments, able to earn but a scanty existence in the midst of sickness and deprivations. Great numbers of beautiful young women, driven in desperation to sell their bodies. Every species of fraud, advantage taken, oppression of the weak, corruption in public affairs, sacrifice of the rights of the helpless, perversion of justice, the fierce struggle of competition, the care-worn anxious faces of many business men struggling against desperate odds to keep themselves from sinking; the distressed and oftentimes haggard countenances of women fighting for an existence for themselves and children; the mad struggle in times of public elections, and the clamorings for positions in the civil service, giving rise to all manner of intrigue and base methods, creating false systems of legislation and unstable government; the pitiable spectacle of

those, driven to desperation through their poverty and perplexity to insanity or the suicides' sad end; the abnormal social conditions creating and fostering every species of crime of the most appalling nature. All these things the reader who lived in those days is familiar with. The newspaper teemed with the narrative of them daily; and yet who was to blame? Who was responsible for such a state of affairs? Plainly to the philosopher each one was responsible to the extent of his or her own individual acts, and the blame could not be foisted on the Chief Executive or persons in high official positions. It was the tide of human affairs, in which each person floated helplessly along or had a hand in creating and sustaining. What each one did to continue such a condition was done through ignorance; for did the people really see and know that what they did for selfish ends, and adverse interests to their fellows, was only fastening the shackles upon their own liberty and depriving them of true happiness. All manner of remedies were prescribed: socialistic revolution, political reformation, philanthropic measures, religious reform and communistic systems, but the embarrassed and demoralized conditions continued to grow worse. Nearly all the nations of the world were involved in foreign and domestic troubles. Men began to preach the end of the world was at hand. Others, that prophecy of olden time pointed to the culmination of a great era in the world's history, which, indeed, was the case, as was shortly proved.

Many will remember vividly the stirring events of 1895 and 1896, the frightful murders, tidal waves, floods, fires, panics and tornadoes by which thousands lost their lives. The fearful massacre of hundreds of thousands of Armenians by the Turks, the South American rebellions, the Spanish and Cuban conflicts,

the South African and Egyptian wars, and the final culmination of the European conventions in 1897, after which the reaction, and with it the ushering in of a new era of peace and progress.

But to return, finding near the close of 1895 my health much improved, after a long rest from brain work and careful treatment, I became again restless and ambitious for active public work, but found the ministry like all other callings, over-crowded. I discovered also, that after one had been out of active public work, it was very difficult to again get an entering. I was a member of Presbytery with the best of credentials, and had letters of recommendation from leading clergymen.

One day I called upon a prominent minister of San Francisco and desired him not to prevent my occupying a certain district in which there was no church of our denomination. I have not forgotten yet this interview; I had been advised that this minister had power, position and the control of money, and that it was well to consult him and have his favor. I was quickly and politely informed that he had already selected a young man for the place. My heart fell, for I had hoped to do there, a good work. I then thought I would see if I could hope for the influence and favor in any other direction of this minister in high position, for alas, in those days the ministry was not free from favoritism and intrigue, no more than politics, but although I questioned him and searched his soul for encouragement and brotherly love, yet not one ray of sympathy came to cheer my weighted spirit. I turned from his handsome residence with a heavy heart. I could scarce repress the tears of discouragement in the midst of the hard lines which encompassed me. This minister was in an honored and high position, surrounded with luxury and many friends. I, with no mean gifts, wandered in desolation and ob-

scurity, although, indeed, in my unhappiness I found a few good friends whose kindness I shall never forget.

He had a salary of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year. I struggled to earn \$12.00 a month. Upon our interview he had just finished a bountiful repast, and the full blood of a generous diet flowed freely through his veins; I had made a meal of two or three handfuls of raw wheat, eaten as I walked on the street. I had learned to make many a meal of the same. His family sat down daily to a full board; mine, to scanty fare. The contrast was hard to bear, yet best of all, I had no unkind thought toward him. I knew he could not understand the situation; how could he? He had probably never tasted the bitter side of life. His surroundings, like all other wealthy persons, were such as prevented him knowing the sorrows of his unfortunate fellows. I did not complain, for my heart was being softened, mellowed, enriched with sympathy and love for humanity. The fire of adversity was burning out the dross of selfishness and neglect for the needs of mankind. I was brought very close to the poor and depraved conditions of human beings. I was forced to eat beside persons whose vile and abandoned moral characters smelled of the fumes of the lowest hell. What need to wait until after death, for a hell? Those persons lived in the very depths of hell here, wandering in the thick darkness of existence and cursing the very God who gave them being, until all semblance of His image was blotted out from their souls—and these creatures, the off-spring of demoralized social conditions. Did I not see from the inside, the fearful need of a revolution in social affairs. Did I not know also, that many a noble heart beating within the covering of silk or broadcloth would pour out generous lives of devotion, if they could but realize their relations and responsibility and needs of their fellows, and the abnormal state of social

life which drove the unfortunates down to perdition. And, indeed, it is a pleasure to reflect, that there were many beautiful spirits of both sexes in societies organized for the relief and care of sick and destitute families, both in the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, who cared for the needy in their districts, irrespective of religion. My heart yearned to lift the burdens from weighted souls. I chafed under the restraint of my prison bars. I heard discontent, complaining, discouragement and despair on every side in my business intercourse. Large business houses and small, men manfully struggled against the curse of fierce competition. Competition was once said with glee, to be the life of trade, but it had now become an unmerciful tyrant which let up neither night nor day, but goaded its victims on in sheer desperation to plunder each other mercilessly. Prices were cut to the bottom notch, house vied with house, firm with firm, and individual with individual, to force each other to the wall in the fierce scramble for existence. Money was hoarded in banks: people feared to loan or invest; plenty of money; great resources; abundance of everything in the country, but those who needed, could not get it. People railed against Government and the political party in power. They hoped at each change of party that times would be better, but things continued to grow worse. The working people sought to adjust matters by unions and strikes, but capital prevailed and business stagnated. The poor man longed for a revolution—war—blood—anything, to give respite from the long reign of hardship. It seemed possible that the ominous words of a then eminent writer would be fulfilled, in which he said, that “unless conditions changed there would come a reign of terror in the United States, which would beggar scenes in the great French revolution.” I felt that the gathering evils which threatened our country,

peace and people, might yet be averted if The New Government could once be established. The pressing hour of its need had come. Was it not for such a time I had toiled and waited for six years? But my hands were tied. What could I do? Nothing. The days and weeks and months sped quickly away and none too rapidly for me. Time seemed of little value to me then. I was alone in the world and in the midst of multitudes of people. This may seem strange to some. I dwelt in a prison as real as if it had iron doors and bars. Here is to the one with wisdom.

At last came the inspiration—write The New Government and give it to the world. I determined to do it, but how should I ever get it published, for to do this cost much money in those days; but I felt assured I should get it published somehow, so I set to work to write, and now what a change in my life and mind.

Time, as before, sped on as fast.

But now I fain would stay its rapid flight
For purposes anew displaced the past
And gave each passing hour new life and light.

I had not half finished, when the thick veil of darkness around me was parted, and a helping hand was extended, but this came, only after I had made, to me, a great sacrifice. Like Abraham of old, I was called upon to offer up my first born son, viz.: My dearest wish and delight, it was my last treasure. I thrust the knife into his quivering body, when lo! the way to the end appeared.

I learned this lesson, that the greatest blessing comes, when the greatest sacrifice has been made. I soon found myself in control of a Printing establishment, which I named "The '96 Printing and Publishing House," and then I knew why I had served as a printer's devil under the street at three dollars a week. Strange, the bitter experience which come to all in the

course of life; happy is the one who learns to bear them patiently and finds the good in each, and when they are all complete, for each particular one is needed, then that soul will have a character with virtues well replete. At last the book was finished, not, however, without encountering a multitude of obstacles and much hardship. The system of The New Government was to be given to the public.

CHAPTER II.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Newspaper Comments—How the System was Received by the Masses—Adverse Criticisms—Favorable Impressions—Fears of the Clergy—The Key to the Situation—The Verdict of Intelligence.

From the first announcement of the publication of the book it was eagerly sought for and read with the most absorbing interest. Those of my friends who knew somewhat of the character of the system were well pleased; to the public it was new, something so entirely different from anything it had previously been acquainted with that it fell upon it like all new things to weigh it in the balances of judgment. Some of the newspaper comments were very lenient, giving it all the "credit due, for its originality and ingenuity," but "that it was too vast a system and too complicated for practical working, that all social and industrial and religious affairs as this system involved would be impossible to nationalize; that while it set out with clean workings and intent, would in a very short time become as corrupt as the then present system of Government; that there could not be found men or women qualified with such a diversified knowledge as would be required of them to fill the important

positions, as superintending a large number of businesses, that co-operation had never succeeded and never would; that it had been the history of Government enterprises that it could not compete with private capital; that it would be impossible to control lands and the great corporate enterprises. That religion had always been the curse of the world, and that it would be simply folly to think of embodying it in a Governmental system," which, I might here say, had never been hinted at, "that it was a beautifully wrought out and promising theory, but utterly impracticable." Other papers took a careful stand and held, "That all the methods embraced in the system were old and well tried in some form or other in different parts of the world; that the question, of the practicable nationalization of the great enterprises was beyond a doubt; volumes had been written; some of the most able exponents had advocated and demonstrated the practicability of such measures in this country, which had actually been carried out along similar lines in different parts of Europe; that the People's Party, Populists, Socialistic Party and other reform bodies had in their respective platforms and continuously demanded for years just such measures as were set forth in the system, and that these parties had made themselves so powerfully felt that the old political parties had been obliged to lend an ear and appease their clamorings by concessions; that sooner or later the public must take control of its own affairs and manage them: that the system as set forth in The New Government has been carefully wrought out and, indeed, offers the key to the way of a true Democratic Government, and that if it could be once established and in working order, it would most certainly solve the perplexing problems of our day." The organs of many of the reform parties welcomed the book as an excellent educator, "but declared that by no means

was it possible by the method set forth in the system, to arrive at the same conclusion and condition of social and industrial life, which they themselves advocated; such an ideal state could only be realized through special legislation by their particular party in power," they affirmed. It was difficult for a novice to know to which party to allay himself. Each one belittled or ridiculed the other, and exalted its platform as the panacea for all national disorders. The book was denounced by the conservatives of the old Republican and Democratic parties, who had for a long time worshipped at the shrine of their fathers' and grandfathers political faith: each one affirmed "that his grand old party had been the trusty helm which had steered the mighty ship of State from its stormy cradle to its present glory, power and magnificence. "All that is necessary," they declared, "is a little re-adjustment of the Tariff question or change in the monetary system and clean independent representation. Who is this," they said, "that comes to bury our patriotism and sprinkle the dust of oblivion on our beloved flag and seek to make us an unknown factor in the common brotherhood of international life? To rob us of the emoluments of office, which we long have held and still hope to hold, and make us one with the same common chance with the common poor man?" They called the author of the system "another crank who has popped up with a fresh prescription to right the disorders of mankind, which disorder lay principally in his own mind." They classified the Author with one of the family of anarchists who thought the country was going to ruin and sought to avert it by crying—revolution. Some of the radical free-thinkers and reformers condemned the book because it was too mild and weak in its policy; a far-fetched theory; a one-man's idea, and that the whole matter smacks of churchianity, for two

reasons, the Author is a Minister and the System embraces Sunday schools and Spiritual teaching, etc.

Prohibitionists found fault with the book because it did not advocate the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all spirituous liquors, but rather encouraged it by classifying liquor with all other commodities and treating it in the same manner, that is, the absence of incentive to gain by the sale of it, and the most rigorous inspection as to purity and freedom of use according to demands of educated and disciplined minds, sound bodies, normal appetites, refined and cultured associations and spiritual influence and environments. Many of my Ministerial Brethren treated the book with kindly criticism. They said, the Author, like all inventors of schemes and machines, was over sanguine; that it was of a like character to all other utopian systems devised for the purpose of re-modelling society. They came up like Jonah's gourd in a night and vanished in a day; that it was a fallacy to suppose that any man-made system could change the morally depraved nature of a man; that the writer ought to know, being educated in the schools of orthodoxy, that nothing but regeneration of the heart by faith in Jesus Christ could change the nature and life of man, and hence reform, purify and redeem society; that the system in its avowed policy, tended to extreme liberalism, by introducing one universal school of ethical education, which if carried out successfully would corrupt orthodox teaching, land the churches into materialism, cripple denominational interest and destroy every religious body, sparing neither Protestant, Catholic nor Jew; that the church was the Divinely appointed means in the providence of God to preserve and declare the truth through all time to the condemnation or salvation of individuals until the Lord came, and that it was dangerous and disastrous to trust for a moment to any ethical system which ex-

alted itself over the church and assumed her functions to guide men into all truth and righteousness."

Others of the clergy, both Catholic, Protestant and Jewish,—liberal, advanced, progressive and spiritual, hailed the book as furnishing the true solution of the long vexed question in the past of church and State and the key to the pressing problem of applied principles of Christianity to the social and industrial needs of the people; that this system once in operation would heal all breaches between religious bodies, annihilate all creeds and bring all to one common basis and practice of the simple principles in the teachings of the Scriptures. Corporation magnates and capitalists, pooh poohed at the idea; the large business houses said they guessed they were safe for a while; the small business man saw the dawning of liberty from the iron heel of competition which had nearly strangled his business and life, the professional, artisan, tradesman and tradeswoman beheld the open door to wide fields of employment; the poor man rejoiced, for visions of plenty and happiness passed before his famished gaze; the distressed, sorrow-stricken and despairing, felt new life thrill within their being; the aspiring student took fresh courage for he perceived unlimited opportunities for the throbbing genius within, upon the horizon of the domain of The New Government; the struggling poor boy and girl who longed for an education and culture at last believed their fond dreams and hopes were likely to be realized. So it was that each approved or condemned, received or rejected according to their individual hopes or fears, or their intellectual progress or bondage to old ideas. The great variety of expressions of the public mind concerning the book, their liberality or prejudices, their intelligence or ignorance of principles, illustrated most forcibly the diversified character of the training, education or non-education which gave birth to

such criticisms. The student could readily perceive that so long as these diversified schools or non-schools of training or education continued to exist, that just so long would people mingle together with adverse views destructive of common interest and so defeat the great end which each one, zealous in his or her faith, sought to bring about. Clearly at last, the thoughtful mind saw, that the true solution of the differences of mankind lay, in a one universal school of training, with the same common system, the same common hopes, and the same common end.

The arguments of intelligence prevailed; many believed it was possible to carry out the system, and began seriously to think of organization. Great numbers of the people received the idea with enthusiasm, glad to adopt anything which promised relief from their embarrassed and distressed conditions, but it was felt that the time for organization had not yet come, until after a more careful preparation of the way, by means of public meetings, so this led to the opening of the first New Government Hall of Education and Culture.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST NEW GOVERNMENT HALL OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

The Work Opened—Character of Meetings—Eclectic School of Divine Philosophy—Sunday Training School—Opening of Class Culture School—Money Needed —How Obtained—Tailor Shop Opened—Dress Making Shop Started—Meeting Called to Organize the New Government.

For long I had looked forward to the establishment of the first Hall of Education. The publication of the book brought me an introduction to many noble hearted men and women, who not only favored the Institution with their influence

and personal assistance, but contributed liberally towards its establishment. These warm-hearted friends and devoted supporters of this Divine work, live in my cherished memory to this hour. A suitable and commodious building was secured and the work was opened under favorable circumstances. The "Ladies' Saturday Morning Orchestra," and some of the leading male choruses, contributed most generously their services, until arrangements were made for the establishment of a permanent chorus and orchestra.

From the first our meetings were crowded. The song service was received with the most marked appreciation. The lectures were simple expositions of Divine truth as manifest in all life and applied to all life. There was a happy informality in the services which made all comfortable. The prayers were the simple expressed utterances of the heart seeking wisdom and truth from the Infinite source of all life and knowledge. Spiritual light pervaded intellect and heart and guided reason. There was a feeling of reverence to the cause of truth. The services were instructive, inspiring and enobling. Those who had for years absented themselves from churches, found in these meetings that which appealed to the man within, and they responded. Those who were devout attendants upon churches, found here substantial food for intellect and soul. The rights and conditions of all were considered and respected. The soul of one was recognized as possessing a character Divine as that of another. The great and constant effort was, to cause each individual to discover his soul and let it rule him. The truth, that the soul of one is Godlike as the soul of another, appeared in a new light. Many who were cast down, discouraged, and had ceased to struggle against the odds, and were drifting with the tide anywhere, nowhere, were startled to think that it was possible for them to

be good, true, honorable, pure in character and happy. The teaching that the right use of all the blessings and hardships of life, opened the door to peace and heaven within, and harmony without, though not new, seemed so simple and so rational that great numbers of people who could not understand before, began to learn the laws of life and the secret of happiness.

Arrangements were made with talented, progressive, liberal and spiritual speakers of both sexes, to discourse from time to time on all important topics.

An Eclectic School of Divine Philosophy was carried on Sunday afternoons. All questions pertaining to the high interests of man were discussed. Due deference was paid to the opinions and faith of all. The spiritual law was the rule of measurement, and love the governing principle. The school was conducted on the above principles and became a source of much enlightenment and education.

In a short time a Sunday Training School was started and parents of all religious persuasions sent their children. A department under competent tutelage was opened for the education and preparation of male and female teachers of any age for the different grades of scholars. The course embraced studies in the Bible, Comparative Religions, Progressive History, Physiology, Psychology, select studies in the sciences and a prepared course in ethics. Upon completing the course of study, certificates were issued which entitled the holder to teach in the Training School, for which they received a remuneration, as did all the officials and other teachers. There were specially prepared handbooks of the above course of studies for the different grades of scholars. The sexes were taught separately in some classes and together in others. Each child was taught to know self and the moral obligations of sexhood. The studies were relieved by exercises in

physical culture, discipline and music. There were graduated departments for vocal and orchestral training.

The requirements and discipline of the school left no time for nonsense nor disorder. There was a deep, underlying, definite object in all the methods of the school, and order, decorum and earnestness characterized the work. There was not a trace of sectarian teaching, the result of which was a uniting of the children in common interest and in turn the parents.

It was not long before plans were set on foot for the establishment of the "Class Culture School." Arrangements were made with skilled professionals, male and female, and classes were started in music, vocal and instrumental, Physical Culture, Voice Culture, English, French, German and Spanish, bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Elocution, Oratory and Acting; classes in Ethics, Philosophy of Marriage, Sociology and Civil Government, etc. A membership fee of \$1.00 a month, together with liberal gifts by many kind friends of the cause, enabled the work to be carried forward on a limited scale. Of course it required a considerable time to systematize and get in through working order as we have outlined.

After all this, the vital question had not yet been reached, viz: the independent, creative and sustaining power of a body of people to perpetuate these benefits and blessings. There was a limit of gifts, a limit of ability to devote time, energy and a nominal fee of \$1.00 a month, even for such excellent advantages. The Trustees required money for the increased demand made upon the Institution, for enlarged facilities, as well as gratuitous membership to those in poor circumstances who yearned for such privileges.

So, long before the work had grown to the extent described, it became necessary to apply the principles upon which the Insti-

tution was based, to industrial life. Education, culture, amusement and recreation go hand in hand with industry.

Work is written on the face of nature. Her brow drips with the sweat of toil. Her energies are manifest in the surging of the elements. Her accumulations mark the labor of centuries. The beauty of her face, the variety of her productions, tell the story of her ceaseless efforts. So the brain of man works best when the hands have learned to labor. Sleep is sweet when the body is weary. Recreation is only enjoyed after hours of toil. Amusements have a zest when work is interspersed. Man's being throbs with energy. This energy makes for him life or death, according to its use. He who says man was not made to work, knows not whereof he speaks.

Industry, then, ever draws from the fountain, the waters of life. To direct industry, to watch over her efforts, to increase her power, to utilize her energies, to economize her stores and enjoy her production, was the problem with which generations had wrestled. This was the problem The New Government had set out to solve. The time had come to apply some of the theories of this educational system to practical life, but how? How should fundamental laws 2, 3 and 5 be observed? We had no Government yet, but clearly there were people, energies and resources within the influence of the force already at work. Ere perfect faith could be commanded in the system of The New Government, it must first be demonstrated by practical workings, even before its organization. This was what we had anticipated, hence the preparatory work by The New Government Hall of Education. The proposition was, given natural gifts, time and energy on the one hand, and natural resources on the other, how to obtain money, to utilize and develop all?

Where should we begin? Anywhere, that required little ex-

pense, supplied demands and returned profits. So we opened a modest little tailor shop in a central place. We soon found a tailor after the requirements of Law 9 and working according to Law 7. You would naturally ask: Why begin with a tailor shop? Well, for two or three reasons. Tailors had always got good prices for custom-made clothing and many continued to get good prices, although a few houses were opened which cut prices very low, comparatively; still with a considerable margin of profits or they would not have continued doing business. Now, then, we saw that if it was possible for these tailoring houses to make money without assured patronage, that The New Government Tailor House, run economically, with assured patronage, would yield good returns, which could be expended in enlarging the business and opening up new departments of work. Again, ready-made clothing never gave good satisfaction, especially since the depression of trade which caused the flooding of the market with inferior goods at cheap rates, furnished at the sacrifice of health and life of the poor toilers of the East. To buy such clothing was a waste of money, but how were many able to obtain custom-made clothing at high rates and little opportunity for earning the same? Clearly, a custom-made suit of clothes would fit better, last much longer and save the wearer money in the end. In opening the tailoring house then there were three objects: First, to make a profit to be expended in furnishing employment to as many as possible at liberal wages; second, to turn out guaranteed clothing at the least possible cost to all who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, and third, to drive out all cheap commodities, illegitimate business and cheap labor. As will be seen, it did not require much argument to persuade people to better themselves and their conditions. All the gentlemen connected with the work so far, of

course, agreed to have their next suit of clothes made at the Government tailors, and not a few ordered suits within a few days after the shop was opened. We set to work systematically on a sound, business basis. Arrangements were made with a wholesale house for goods. Young gentlemen and ladies were employed to solicit patronage. In a short time the business was well advertised and orders began to come in on all sides. Everybody who knew the character of the work did all they could to further it. The tailor in charge soon had more than he could do. It became necessary to increase his help, and it was not long before a dozen journeymen and apprentices were at work. All were satisfied. The employees received wages and worked according to Law 7. Every suit of clothes was stamped and guaranteed. The transactions were cash and the treasury began to swell.

The ladies reasoned, why cannot we ladies have a "Government Dressmaking House?" Plans were set on foot and a place opened on the same basis as the Tailoring House. A first-class dressmaker was placed in charge. The news having gone out, orders came in thick and fast, and it was not long before a large force of workers was employed, and why not? Nothing but guaranteed goods were turned out. Satisfaction was given, although it had often been said "it was impossible to please a woman." Suits were obtained at much lower figures than had previously been paid. Soon there was a demand for a millinery department, and then a hat store was talked of. By this time there was more business than one man could attend to, and it was apparent that the time had come for organization. A large number of people who had hitherto been somewhat indifferent now began to manifest much interest. The enthusiasm of many carried the day, and a meeting was called to organize The New Government.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Opposition to the Move—Meetings for Organization—Three Hundred Charter Members—Election of House of Business—New Departments Added—Only Members Employed—Twenty-five to Fifty Applications for Membership a Day—Department of Preparatory Training and Education Opened—The Status of the New Government as Shown in the First Annual Report of the "Herald."

The work had been somewhat retarded by the opposition and discouragement of some prominent persons who strenuously asserted "that the thing would not work: that it might, if it did start, run a month or two and then collapse; that this had been the history of all co-operative moves: that the human race needed making over again; that a number of people never did agree and never could agree to work together harmoniously in a co-operative system; that one man would want to boss it all, or that all would want to be boss; that, money being involved, corruption would creep in and destroy the whole work." These objections and many others were indulged in by persons who persistently refused to do anything. But I, with many others, had not lost faith in the possible results of a national co-operation of intelligent people. We believed there was yet much good in the human family, and that if ever the human family was to reach a higher plane of life as a people, the human family must bring it about; that as all great achievements in the progress of the race had been the result of concerted action; therefore it was possible that a still greater achievement might be obtained, viz: the universal government of a people, by the people, in the name of Love, Justice and Equality of Rights, and that this could be

brought about by the rational, concerted and persistent co-operation of a body of determined intelligent people.

Accordingly invitations were sent to a large number of persons to attend a meeting for the purpose of considering the organization of The New Government. On the occasion of the first preliminary meeting many brilliant speeches by both ladies and gentlemen were made in favor of The New Government, as to what had been accomplished by its principles in the past, and what was possible in the future by the wise administration of the benign laws embraced in its system. All agreed that the time was ripe for the establishment of such an institution; that it was the new-born child of progress, whose three-fold star "Love, Justice and Equal Rights" under the providence of God, should shine with increasing brightness upon a new era of peace and prosperity, guiding a belated race into a higher sphere of spiritual life.

At the meeting for organization, the constitution as we have set forth and by-laws were adopted. Three hundred people and over, signed the constitution, paid the fee of \$1.00 and became citizens of The New Government. It was a novel situation. Citizens, twice over, citizens of the old Government and citizens of the New. The latter, just opening its eyes, in no way antagonistic to the old government, but destined, in the progress of events, to swallow up every vestige of the old in its irresistible vortex. Great care and much deliberation were exercised in the nomination and election of the House of Business. The members of the House were few in number at the beginning of the government, compared to its after speedy growth, the plan being to elect new members of the House as occasion demanded.

The first election consisted of a Manager-in-chief and Assistant, a Central committee of three; a Clerk of the House, a Treas-

urer, one member of the Advisory Bench, a Secretary of Publication and Printing, a Secretary of Trades, Arts and Professions, a Secretary of Education and Culture and an Examining Committee. The New Government was now fully organized, and under the terms of its charter was ready to carry on an extended business. There were, to begin with, a Tailoring House yielding a profit at a rate of \$300 a month above all expenses; a Dressmaking Establishment yielding about the same revenue, employing, all told, about 30 persons. There were received \$300 from charter members, besides several liberal contributions, making a total of about \$2,000 in the treasury at the completion of the organization.

As may be readily conceived, the prospects were very bright. The members of the House of Business felt their responsibility and acted carefully. They launched each enterprise cautiously, where the demands were the greatest. A hat department and millinery department were added, which shortly enlarged to the manufacture of the same as far as possible. This employed more new hands. Then a boot and shoe store was opened; next came a grocery store. Then it became necessary to have goods transported, and this gave rise to a delivery and baggage system and carriage hire. Before this, I should have said, The New Government paper appeared on the scene and soon gained a large circulation. As it was the policy of the Government to employ only members, although it sold goods to all, at the same low rates, it was not long before the Examining Committee was receiving applications for citizenship at the rate of 25 to 50 a day. As will be seen, the money was pouring in from many sources, but the treasury was kept quite depleted by the improvements and enterprises.

Now people began to be aroused in earnest. The New

Government could scarcely be called an experiment any longer. It was a live success. In three months' time it was employing about 100 people at fair salaries; enlarging and employing more constantly. It now appeared a serious menace to the business men of the city. The patronage of many houses fell off materially. Even the Emporium began to eye its new rival with suspicion.

Finally a meeting of the respective business men, whose business The New Government affected, was called, resolutions condemning the Institution were passed, but nothing further could be done. The work went on with greater momentum. Every opposition seemed only to give it more strength. The Sunday services were crowded, and a more commodious building was secured. Every department of the Sunday Training School and Class Culture Schools was extended. More rooms had to be added to accommodate both the day and evening classes. The first Department of Preparatory Training and Education was opened six months after the opening of the first Hall of Education. There was quite a liberal appropriation and many gifts, which enabled the Minister of Instruction to carry forward the work on quite a pretentious scale.

So the work continued to enlarge and advance all along the lines started. Those in official capacity were crowded with work. Many were obliged to dispose of their private business and devote themselves wholly to the Government service. All the buildings occupied were too small for the accommodation of the ever increasing numbers. The citizens were calling on all sides for commodities not yet handled by The New Government. The Secretary of Arts, Labor, Trades and Professions was perplexed in his lack of conveniences, although he had a staff of about a dozen under his management. His department was

more overcrowded than any of the others, and at this stage of the premature growth of the Institution, his work was largely formative and experimental, and the lack of facilities retarded the perfection of the thorough systematic working of this department, upon which so much depended, for all eyes are turned upon this point of the Government. Here it is that the pulse of the public condition is first felt in the demands for employment: here it is where all look for accurate returns of proceedings of the House of Business and that constantly: here it is where the citizen has the right to come and inspect the books of government and inform himself or herself just what has been and what is being done, and how it is done: here it is where all information pertaining to the Government at large and the citizens individually, is collected, arranged, classified and turned over to The New Government paper, which heralds abroad, daily, facts and figures, which everyone may read, understand and grow wise. It became evident to the House that something must be done, and that on an enlarged scale, to provide increased facilities not only for this department, but for all the others as well.

The following are some of the items as found in "The New Government Daily Herald" at its first annual report: "The citizens, friends and enemies of The New Government will be much interested and concerned to learn some of the results of a year's operation of this remarkable institution, established in the City of San Francisco, among a cosmopolitan people, supposed to be a difficult place to begin any great enterprise, and yet here are significant facts. * If the second year shows correspondingly like figures, then the institution is destined to become National. In the Department of Education and Culture the Sunday services have an average attendance of 2000 people morning and evening. Some of the most talented speakers East and West, have already

been heard in these meetings. The Eclectic School of Divine Philosophy, Sunday afternoons has an attendance of about 1000 people. Here ministers and leaders of all schools of thought intermingle and learn of each other. The Sunday Training School has twenty-four different departments, with 3000 enrolled pupils. The musical and literary entertainments and dramas are well patronized. These departments are now self-sustaining. There is one main preparatory School of Training and Education with two branches, and has 15 teachers in all, with 180 children, from babies up to 6 years of age. In the Industrial Department the showing is equally fine. There is one central Tailoring House, employing 45 hands, and yielding an average monthly revenue above all expenses of \$450 a month; a Dressmaking Establishment with Millinery Department, employing 60 hands, and yields a monthly revenue clear of about \$420; a Hat Store employing 10 hands, and yielding a revenue of \$300 a month; a Boot and Shoe Store, employing 15 waiters and workmen, with a revenue of \$400 a month. In addition to these there is a grocery store, a fruit and vegetable stand, a delivery system of eight wagons, a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, a well ordered restaurant, a candy store, a well equipped printing office, with 5 presses and a choice lot of type, employing 15 hands; a barbering and hair-dressing and manicuring establishment; a drug store and meat market. All told, there are 319 people employed, officials included with salaries ranging from \$15.00 a month for the Manager-in-Chief and Minister of Instruction down to \$2.00 a month, being the smallest amount paid in the Sunday Training School. Over and above the entire expenses there is a surplus in the Treasury of \$15,000. There are 4000 members of the Educational Department, each paying a fee of \$1.00 a month, and 8000 citizens, each paying a tax of \$1.00 per

month, and this number is constantly increasing. There are now 7000 applications for employment, showing, indeed, that people are not only needy for means of self-support, but that the mass of them are anxious to be engaged at some kind of service. We hope that The New Government, in the not far distant future, will be able to employ not only all these who are now knocking so loudly for assistance at her portals, but that she may yet be able to gather to her maternal breast vast numbers of her natural born children who have not yet learned to realize her illimitable resources, her measureless growth and the universal blessings in the Divine order of her being."

Such was the eloquent strain in which the editor of "The New Government Herald" closed his first annual report.

CHAPTER V.

THE SECOND HOUSE OF BUSINESS.

Active Business Operations of the Second House—New Enterprises—Several Similar Institutions Started—Country Needs—Wealth Accumulating.

At the second election great interest was manifested, both by the citizens and those who were now beginning to turn very favorably toward the new Government, not only in San Francisco, but in other places which were watching with interest the new move in the far West. This time there was an election of a full House. Some of the members did not receive salaries for a time, as there were little duties connected with their offices as yet, but they were elected upon the expectation of the speedy opening of new departments, which took place in a short time. The handsome sum in the treasury, together with the steady

revenue from established business, warranted the new House of Business to enlarge very materially. A central headquarters, large and commodious for the time being, was secured. All the departments were grouped together, having ample office room conveniently arranged to facilitate business. There was a large assembly hall, where frequent mass meetings were held, in which all matters of public interest were discussed and reports made by representatives.

A central supply depot was located conveniently near the heart of the city. These were department stores. In one were to be found groceries, meat, fish, dairy, fruit and vegetable markets, etc. Corresponding to the retail department was a produce storehouse near the water front, where country shipments were received direct. Applications to make consignments soon came pouring in from all parts of the country. Dairymen, farmers, stockraisers, fruit-growers, gardeners and other producers were not slow to recognize the hour of deliverance from the commission system. Prices for their products went up materially; the profits and shortage which went before to enrich the private houses now, was shared with the toiler and the Government Treasury, which was circulated as capital to start more enterprises, to enable other toilers to win the bread of life. Of course the commission houses fought hard against this, but they soon found they had a rival with a larger capital than they, who could not be terrified nor downed by reduction in prices. This only hastened their death, for the citizens had no care to forsake the mother who was nourishing them, nor was the producer to be allured from his newly found friend. Better prices soon prevailed for all products and fair rates to consumers. Near this depot was a furnishing emporium, in which were to be found in its various departments clothing, dry goods, fancy goods,

millinery, hats, furs, stationery, books, jewelry, fine arts, crockery, musical instruments, boots and shoes, novelties, house furnishings, etc. At first the goods were bought in limited amounts from local wholesale houses, then in larger quantities direct from Eastern importers, and, as the institutions grew, by direct importations, until such time as the commodities could be produced at home, or the government dependent on foreign or interstate imports. A coal, wood, hay and grain depot was started, which was managed in the same manner. Then there was opened a miscellaneous supply depot, which gave rise to a large number of manufacturing departments, which were added one after another. Here were to be found machinery, tools, implements, hardware of all kinds, stoves, furniture, bicycles, plumbing supplies, gas and electric supplies, safes, harness, tinware, wagons, and all manner of miscellaneous supplies. Soon the little blacksmithshop turned into a great horse-shoeing establishment, and the iron-working part of it into a machine shop, having a rapid growth into a large works with many departments. The little carpenter shop grew into an extensive manufactory, turning out furniture, wagons and buggies, implements, builders' furnishings, patterns, models and all kinds of wood supplies. A laundry, cleaning and dyeing establishment was also opened, and then a shirt factory. Next came a canning establishment and several smaller enterprises which it is not necessary to mention. All of these were started during the administration of the Second House, but of course did not at once grow into the magnitude outlined.

Quite an advancement was made in the direction of the Building and Improvement, Transportation and Public Service Departments, some of which we have indicated. No attempt was made so early at larger enterprises such as extensive transporta-

tion, agriculture, mining, colonization, etc.—these were left to a more advanced stage of growth.

The course of the House during its entire term was commended by the citizens. While it seemed like a vast and dangerous undertaking to project so many enterprises in such a short space of time, yet the situation demanded it. Great numbers of people were clamoring for employment. The citizens staunchly supported the Government with patronage, influence and gifts. There was a good, steady and increasing revenue. The institution was on a sound basis, and a large loan was readily secured for extension purposes. The House felt and guarded its way carefully. Many fine business men from all departments of business were constantly making applications for citizenship. Skilled artisans, tradesmen and tradeswomen of all crafts, were taking their places on the roll and working up to rank. There was opportunity for boys to learn trades without union restrictions. There was no contest for positions; there was only one rule and everything worked according to that rule. It was as unalterable as the law of the Medes and Persians. There was no chance for favoritism nor intrigue. The system was as nature in her workings. He who moved in harmony with its parts and filled his place became a part in the great machine, and so enjoyed peace and plenty. He who was contrary, suffered the penalty and was sloughed off to try it over again. And this worked equally the same with great and small.

Toward the close of the second term the working of the new Government was demonstrated so satisfactorily that two or three of the Eastern cities, as well as Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland and Los Angeles, established similar institutions.

The movement inspired much hope throughout the country. It was an evident fact that business in San Francisco had received

a great impetus. People in agricultural, dairying and fruit-growing sections looked for and found better times in the advanced market prices, and wondered whether or not the time would come when the rural toiler would become a child of the government and have his line of work laid out for him and freed from anxiety, as was the city toiler. Long had the overworked and driven farmer served the life of a slave, burdened with taxes, rent and mortgages, deprived of social and intellectual privileges. The world was very small to him, and life cramped. Early and late he toiled to make ends meet. Wife and mother stood nobly by his side and fought against hardships—drought and floods, pests, mildew and rust, frosts and scorching heat, summer suns and winter's banks of snow, sickness, accidents and poor prices. What wonder the aspiring boy or girl, tired of the sluggish, slavish life, sought to escape from the farm, and crowded into the cities to fall into all manner of dangers. How oft has my heart been stirred with pity as I watched the struggling farmer on the frontier, in the Western States and Pacific Slope. Leaving his poverty in the East, to find in too many cases greater poverty and hardships in the West. Toiling to build a little home for himself and children; contending against storms and failure of crops; paying enormous commissions for household effects and implements; freight charges which consumed all his profits; extortionate rates of interest from which he hopelessly tried to escape. He found himself, in multitudes of cases forced to forsake the little home which he, the wife and the children had labored, sacrificed and endured so much to build. The work and deprivations and hopes of years in vain. He was sent adrift to find still greater hardships, and none had time to care, for did not others, too, have to struggle though to them the fates seemed kindlier. Or

if, indeed, he succeeded after years of hardships in becoming prosperous, what was the price he paid? He, his wife and children became confirmed in their habits; they rose early and worked late; they had little time for recreation, social enjoyment or culture. The sum total of life consisted in the neighborhood news or gossip, the farm, stock, plans and prospects and an occasional glimpse at the outside world and a periodical interest in public affairs at election times. Perhaps they attended the country or village church, and through the influence of protracted or revival meetings, or by the ministrations of priest or minister, they became members of some sectarian religious body. They had the consolation of religious teaching that if in life they possessed devout faith in Jesus Christ, when they died they would go to heaven. The children having little advantage of good schooling in early years, went through life uneducated. The result was, they in turn became fathers and mothers, and continued the family or neighborhood life and institutions with certain modifications or advancements, according as they were acted upon by the outside world.

The great embarrassment and stagnation of business at the centers of population of which I have spoken affected even the remotest rural districts. The New Government promised in a simple, methodical manner not only to improve the business, but to revolutionize country life. It had outlined the practical workings to accomplish this. Already the country in certain sections derived much benefit from the young institution, and this without in any manner being connected with it. What the results would be with The New Government in full operation, not only in city, but in town and country, was now the subject of speculation by all who knew anything about its workings. And, of course, already there began to be felt the pressure of demands

from the country for citizenship and country enterprises. Of course these could only work from centers out, and the time had not yet arrived for this. First must come the entire control of municipal affairs, and then a State New Government. Afterwards the full benefit to country by State Government supervision.

The statistical report for the second year showed a citizenship of 32,000; a monthly revenue over and above all running expenses of \$35,000; property valued at \$250,000, with \$100,000 in the treasury. Two district halls of education, five preparatory training schools, and seven Sunday training schools, a theater, concert hall and amusement hall. The Printing and Publication Department had grown wonderfully. "The New Government Herald" had a circulation of over 100,000 copies, and changed from a weekly to an eight-page daily.

The progress which characterized The New Government of San Francisco the first two years of its growth continued with more or less success, not, however, without its peculiar difficulties, during the next two years, at the end of which time there were very remarkable showings, not only of the San Francisco local, but other local governments, some of which results we will indicate in another chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

THE THREEFOLD VISION OF KING KOLLIS THE GREAT.

Which he had in the Latter Days of His Reign, While he was yet High and Lefted up Among the Sons of Men. *

CHAPTER I.

King Kollis and three other Kings—Building of the Iron Road—Great Loans from Government—Would not pay back loans—Their Cunning Trick—The Great Trial—Prince Maguire—King Kollis' Power is broken.—

1. Now King Kollis had waxed very great, and the fame of his deeds and his greatness went abroad over all the earth.

2. His kingdom extended from the muddy river on the east, across the great mountains to the mighty ocean on the west.

3. And far up the north, toward the borders of the Great Empire of the New World, down to its uttermost limits on the south.

4. Now King Kollis did not have possession of this vast territory, but he did have power and control, whereby he laid all this country tributary to him, and the great iron roads which he and his fellow-princes in former times had builded, by much aid from the Government of the Great Empire.

5. The other three which did own and control with King Kollis these great iron highroads of commerce had in the fullness of their days passed away and left their great possessions unto those who did inherit, and King Kollis over all.

6. Now, the building of these great highroads of iron, and all matters of interest pertaining unto the same, is it not shown in the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of California.

*Taken from the "Book of the Chronicles" of the King of California, which will be found later on and written by "The Prophet".

7. How that before the building of the iron road there was the beginning of the war of the great rebellion, which did last many years throughout the Great Empire.

8. And the Government thinking it would have much use of the iron road in carrying its armies, did encourage its building.

9. And to this end did give large gifts of land in the extent of 160 furlongs on each side the iron road for the length of 600 leagues from the city on the muddy river to the city on the plane of the land of gold. And that in the four-score and thirteenth year of the establishment of the Great Empire this great highway of iron, which was the wonder of the world because of its exceeding length, was finished, being eight years in building.

10. And when the golden spike was driven which did unite the two divisions of the iron road, and the news did speed along the wires from the City of the Golden West to the great city on the mighty ocean on the East that the Great Empire was at last bound by two bands of iron, then there was much rejoicing.

11. And so this makes one of the three great scenes sculptured on the Capitol of the Great Empire, as history doth relate.

12. Now these four Princes were shrewd beyond their generation.

13. They did have but little money of their own; it was said not more than sixty talents of gold all told.

14. They carried on stores of merchandise in the land of gold:

15. But they planned and planned how they could make much money out of their little, and this, too, in the time of distress of the country because of war. While others fought and died to save their country, these Princes planned and labored to grow rich out of their country's needs.

16. And the Government being in much straits, and concerned about important matters, did not discover their plans:

17. So when the four Princes did desire a loan of 17,500 talents of gold from the Government, with usury for a term of one-score years and ten, it was given unto them, that the road might be completed.

18. Now, it had been stipulated in the grant of lands that if the company of the Princes did not sell all their land in five years' time, it was to be returned unto the Government and sold by the Government unto settlers for not more than five shekels for each acre, and the money given unto the Princes to pay for their road.

19. But what did the Princes do? Not having sold but a part of the land to settlers, and knowing the land would increase much in value if they held it; they therefore sold the entire lot, by a trick, unto one of themselves, who held it for a while and afterwards did return it unto the company.

20. By this means the Princes gave out that the land was all sold, and so did get the great loan of 17,500 talents of gold from the Government, and afterwards another like loan of 17,500 talents, all of which great sums of money were to be paid back at different times, with usury, in the space of three-score years and ten.

21. Now it came about that the Princes did sell each acre of the land for many pieces of silver, in the course of years, which the Government did require them to sell for a small sum unto poor people who did want to make for themselves homes along the country through which the great iron road ran; and this because of the trick which the Princes did do.

22. And likewise the company of Princes never did pay back unto the Government any part of the loan which they did receive and only a very small part of the usury.

23. And furthermore, they did make demands upon the Gov-

ernment for large sums of money for carrying some of the army on their highroad during times of war, which they had agreed to do free of cost because of the great favors and gifts which they had received.

24. And whenever the Government did make demands for even the interest, the company of Princes did evade by all manner of tricks and deception, hiring the most skilled advocates of law and buying up with gifts of much money members of the Government who had been entrusted with the sacred rights of the people.

25. And this they continued to do unto the end of the one-score years and ten.

26. But in the meantime, the Princes with the untold revenue, which they did get from this great iron road, went and builded other great highroads in the south and north, which has been told, and did direct much of the traffic along these roads to great profit.

27. But they did cunningly do all this in a manner so that the Government could have no hold upon these roads for their great debt.

28. Then at the end of the one-score years and ten, King Kollis, who only was left alive of the company of the four Princes, did with might and main, night and day, with all of his army of paid menials and defenders, try to get a bill passed for Government to grant further time and privilege to use the first great iron road and all its profits for his own benefit, without paying any of his just debt.

29. But many great men and powerful did rise up and try to defeat the ends of the hardened, scheming King. Foremost among these great men was Prince Maguire.

30. And in the trial of the King which did take place he did

without shame swear unto many lies, declaring things which nobody did believe.

31. He did swear, among many things, that before the building of the road he was worth over 600 talents of gold, which did enable him to build the iron road, whereas it could not be found in the records that he was ever taxed by the Government for even five talents of gold.

32. And so it came to pass that King Kollis found that the mighty power which he had in his former years was broken, and that the people who had aforetime feared and served him no longer dreaded him, and none loved him.

CHAPTER II.

Meditation of King Kollis; he Exalteth Himself—He Congratulateth Himself as the Favored One of the Gods.

Verse 1.—Now King Kollis had been gifted with a strong body, and was well preserved in health and strength even after he had grown to be three-score years and ten.

2. It was in the twenty-seventh year of the completion of the great iron road, and after King Kollis had failed to frighten or buy the Government into passing a bill granting unto him an extension of time and favors, that the King had the strange visions.

3. One day while walking in the beautiful grounds which he had laid out for his pleasure, the King fell to musing.

4. And his thoughts did turn upon his vast possessions and power and the great public highroads which he had builded.

5. And he said within himself, "So they opposed me, did they? Yea, they thwarted my scheme, but by the gods I'll beat them yet. Have I not bought my men for the hundreds,

thousands? Yea, and it cost sometimes many thousands; but it paid, yea, it paid."

6. And the King chuckled and rubbed his hands, and the eyes that were so hard and cold to the world, lighted with a mellow yellow light as he thought of his greatness and hoarded treasure and untold wealth.

7. "Art thou not a King, such as the world has never seen? Consider, oh mighty man, the thousands who toil on thy great roads—how thou art feared and honored.

8. How thou ridest in thy palace on wheels and all give way before thee; how thou goest withersoever thou wilt and none saith unto thee, What doest thou?

9. Thy word is law; thou settest up whomsoever thou wilt, and layeth low according unto thy desire.

10. The wheels of thy thousands of chariots continually roll and carry merchandise to the four quarters of the earth.

11. All pay unto thee a tax, as thou art pleased to exact.

12. The opening of thy mighty highroads has brought thousands and tens of thousands from all nations to inhabit thy territory and share their gains with thee.

13. Thou ownest thy street railroads and thy ferry boats, which run night and day and gather toll from countless numbers.

14. What is there upon the earth which thou hast not and canst not have if thou desirest?

15. Art thou not the greatest in the nation? And lo! all the world honors thee.

16. Surely, the gods have been very gracious unto thee and thou wilt win yet; and when thou art gone, the world will say, Was this not the great King Kollis? and laud thee for thy great works for the benefit of man."

17. Thus did King Kollis speak within himself.

18. That night he had a vision.

CHAPTER III.

The King's First Vision—He and three Others Plant Gold in Water-Sacks in a Field—The Great Tree—The Birds Lodge in the Branches Thereof—The Mouths of the Tree—The Tree Puteth Forth Yellow Berries—The King Watcheth the Tree—The Owner Wants the Tree—The Fight—The King Interprets the Dream as a Good Omen.

Verse 1. This is the first vision which the King had.

2. He saw himself and three others take boxes filled with gold pieces and go and buy a field in the midst of the Great Empire, for which they agreed to pay besides, five boxes filled with the fruits of the field.

3. Then they sat them down and made little sacks and put in each a gold piece, and filled the sacks with water.

4. And afterward they went in the night and planted the sacks throughout the field, until the morning.

5. And after many suns had come and gone, King Kollis went one day to look at the field, and lo! and behold, a strange sight met his eye.

6. A tree had grown in the midst of the field, whose roots grew from the sacks which he and the other three had planted.

7. The tree was exceeding great and reached unto the heavens, and spread his branches unto the four winds of the earth.

8. And the birds of the air came from all quarters and lodged in the branches and builded their nests therein.

9. And the King saw the birds go out and toil all day and bring in food to their nests.

10. And, as he watched, he was filled with astonishment to behold what he had not seen before—that the tree had mouths under the nests, and did consume nearly all that the birds did bring back.

11. So that as the King looked from day to day he saw the birds grow very thin and weak, for the tree did consume the most of their living.

12. But now the King saw something which did make his heart glad.

13. The tree did put forth all over its branches little yellow berries, which were beautiful to look upon and precious to possess.

14. And when the King saw the berries, he was greedy to get them, and he went and gathered them quickly.

15. Now, it was the food which the birds did gather for themselves and the tree consumed which did cause the precious yellow berries to grow.

16. And when the birds would have plucked the yellow berries to feed their famished bodies, the King drove them away.

17. Nevertheless, he did not kill the birds outright, for they did labor to nourish the tree, yet he did take all kinds of precaution and means to prevent them from plucking the berries, and did seriously injure and sometimes destroy them in his anger.

18. And this went on for a very long time; the tree continued to grow and put forth berries constantly, and strange birds came, and they all labored and toiled, and while a few grew fat who managed to steal the berries, the rest grew thin and sickened and died, but others came and took their places.

19. Nor did the King rest day nor night, but gathered the berries into boxes and hid them away.

20. But he had to hire many watchers to watch the field and

the tree that his enemies, who did desire very much to get possession of the tree and its berries, should not come nigh.

21. And when the time had come to pay for the field by its fruits, the King had all, hidden away.

22. And he told the owner of the field that there were only a very few berries grew on the tree, and that the birds did devour most of them.

23. And when the owner had come for the purchase price of the field a great many times, and King Kollis did repeatedly deceive him, he at last resolved to take possession of the tree.

24. So the owner brought a large force, but the King had many hired shrewd servants, and they did fight the owner of the field and kept him from taking possession of the tree.

25. And while they all fought over the tree the King kept on gathering the yellow berries and hid them away.

26. And while the King was yet plucking the berries he awakened out of his sleep, and it was only a dream.

27. And he said to himself, "Ha! ha! did I not say I would beat them yet? This is a good omen. The gods are with me."

28. And the King could sleep no more that night, because of the many plans which he did make.

CHAPTER IV.

The Second Vision—The King Would Ride in his Palace on Wheels—He Curseth Because of the Rust—He Walks on the High-road—The Meeting with the Witches—The Songs of the Witches—The Witches Carry the King to a High Mount—The Beautiful Sights he Beheld—He Awaketh, and Fears for the words "Whilst Thy Body Crumbles unto Dust."

Verse 1.—The next night King Kollis had another vision.

2. The King said to himself, "I will get into my palace and ride over the great road which I have builded, and view my many works and discover how all manner of things do go."

3. So the King got him up into his palace on wheels, and bade his servant drive on with the iron horse which knew no weariness nor fear.

4. And when the King waited a long time and the iron horse moved not, he was much disturbed, and called the servant to enquire the cause.

5. So the servant came and said, "Oh! King, be not displeased nor let thy anger fall upon us, for we cannot make the iron horse go, for his wheels are covered with rust, and there is rust on the rails and the chariot will not move."

6. Then the King was full of wrath, and he did curse, and enquire the cause of all this.

7. And he sent for his high servants and lords to know the reason of the rust.

8. And none could tell him what was the cause.

9. Then the King said, "I will go myself and find out why this thing is, and he who is at fault shall pay with his life, and the gods will make merry at his burial."

10. So the King set out to walk, and he walked and walked for many days on the highroad which he had builded, and at night he lay him down to sleep away his weariness.

11. And he grew very weary and very hungry and very thin, and none gave unto him, nor came near him.

12. And everywhere there was rust on the rails, and mildew on the bridges.

13. And after the King had walked a very long time, he came unto the mountains and lay him down in the solitude of the great forest to sleep away his weariness.

14. He was awakened out of his sleep in the midst of the night by a great company of witches who gathered about him and sang a strange song.

15. And the witches were uncanny to look upon, their black eyes sparkled like beads of light;

16. Their faces were hollow and withered, their hands and limbs were long and thin, on their heads they wore black hoods, and their frocks were tattered and flew in the wind.

17. In their hands they held long brooms, and they danced and sang till the woods did ring.

18. And they came near the King and peered in his face, and sang as they passed, each one in her place.

19. "Hast thou found, hast thou found, Oh! King,
 Why the rust on the rails lies deep,
 And the mildew on the bridges doth cling,
 And none for thy trouble doth weep?"

20. Come then quickly, Oh! King,
 A box of yellow berries now bring.
 And whilst thou sleepest, we will sweep
 Away the rust, which is very deep
 And for the end thou soon shalt weep,
 But the secret we will keep.
 The secret we will keep, will keep, will keep.

21. Then the King hurried away and soon brought back a box of yellow berries and gave them to the witches, who did eat them greedily, and then they danced and sang with great glee and shook their brooms, and made the woods again to ring.

22. And they said as they did sing—
 "Great is Kollis, the King.
 Who, the yellow berries did bring,
 And gave to the witches who sing.

23. For our bodies were lean and thin,
And we had no strength within,
The rust to sweep,
Which on the rails lies deep

24. But now we will sweep
While the King doth sleep,
And our bodies fat will grow
On the berries which we eat.
For the end, soon all will know.
But the secret we will keep.

25. Sleep on, oh, King, lie down and sleep,
And as thou sleepest we will sweep
Away the rust, which is very deep;
And for the end thou soon shalt weep
But the secret we will keep.
"The secret we will keep, will keep, will keep."

26. Then the King in his vision lay down to sleep, feeling sure that in the morning the rust and mildew would be gone, and he would return home in triumph.

27. But when he awakened the rust and mildew were still there, but the witches had gone.

28. And the King was very angry, for had he not given away a box of his yellow berries?

29. And at night he lay down to sleep, and the Witches came again and sang as on the first visit, and got another box of the berries,—and this they did for many nights until they had gotten all the yellow berries which the King had stored.

30. And they came again, and asked for more, but the King said, "I have no more to give you. You have lied unto me, for you swept not the rust and the mildew away, which you promised."

31. And the Witches said—

“Come, oh! King, to thee we’ll show,
What come to pass shortly must
Which all the world ere long will know,
Whilst thy body crumbles unto dust.”

32. Then they caught up the King and carried him to a mountain most high, and he beheld a strange sight.

33. He saw a double highroad, whose iron rails shone like silver streaks of light.

34. And from this, other like roads did branch in all directions.

35. And great cities rich and prosperous did lie along the highroads, and no poverty nor mean habitations did burden the earth.

36. And on the highroads did run chariots greater and more beautiful than anything the King had ever seen and many trains of chariots, carrying multitudes of people hither and thither, continually did go.

37. And the engines, ponderous and shapely, did move with subtle power and wondrous speed, and carry vast loads of merchandise.

38. And the King marvelled at the splendor of all he saw; the gladness of the people; the richness of their dwellings; and the abundance of their possessions.

39. And the visions passed from him and he awakened out of his sleep.

40. And the King said to himself, “Ha! ha! the gods do favor me, I shall win yet, and do greater things than I have ever done.” But he did remember the words of the Witches: “Whilst thy body crumbles unto dust”, and his heart failed him.

CHAPTER V.

The Third Vision—The King and the Three Shadowy Forms—They all Hunger for Gold, but no Gold Where They Dwell—The Rotted Sack and the Worms—The worm eats into the King's Vitals—His Fearful Agony—The Words of the Voices—The Interpretation of the Visions by "The Prophet"—The King Dieth and Goeth unto His Own place—Before this Death He Giveth Large Gifts unto "The New Government."

Verse 1. Again the third night the King did have troubled dreams.

2. He thought he went out to the field which he had seen in his first vision to gather more yellow berries in the place of those he had given away to the witches.

3. But when he came to the field, lo! and behold, he saw no tree therein, then in his great disappointment he determined to dig for the gold pieces which he and the three others had planted.

4. So in the darkness of the night he came and digged in the places where he had planted the gold pieces in the sacks of water.

5. And lo, as he digged, there came three shadowy forms from out the darkness, with spades, and they too digged.

6. And the King said unto them "Who are ye and why dig ye here?" and they said, "Who helped thee plant the gold pieces, which made the tree to grow from the water sacks, from which thou didst gather the yellow berries? Ha, ha, our souls are hungry for yellow berries, we got not enough while on earth, and where we are, where we are, oh, King, and where thou comest soon, there is no gold to feed our hungry souls.

7. And so we come, oh, King, with thee to dig,
To dig for our souls, for we buried them here.

With the pieces of gold, in the sacks of water,
 In the years of old and the tale forever, forever is told,
 Forever is told, is told, is told."

8. And the King saw them as they digged, that their teeth chattered and their bodies shivered, their clothing was old, and worn and soiled and torn and their nakedness did show.

9. With feverish haste he and the three did dig and dig all night long, hoping each time to find a piece of gold, but all they found in the places where they had planted the gold, was a worm, coiled up in a rotted sack.

10. And when the streaks of morning did faintly show, the three shadowy forms, each clutching a rotted sack, did make to go. And as they went they said—"Ha, ha, oh King, these worms with us and thee will live. And in our consciences will feed and grow and never die, and thirst and thirst for watered stocks, which we have naught to give, tho' e'er so much we fain would lie.

11. Farwell, oh, King, 'twill not be long,
 When you with us will join the throng,
 Whose souls are dark and very lean,
 And consciences disturbed and mean."

12. So the three spirits vanished and the King was left alone. In his hand a rotted sack he grasped, and from out it a worm did twist and coil, and around his neck it twined, and settled in his bosom, and did fasten its fangs into his side and did eat and eat into his vitals.

13. And he tried to shake it off, but it only held the tighter, and it grew and grew till it seemed to crowd out his life.

14. Then the King in dire dread turned and fled, but whither

would he flee? The worm fastened still deeper into his life.

15. He gazed at his clothing, 'twas turned to rags and filth, and his nakedness did show.

16. He ran with greater speed, and as he ran his eyes grew dim, then blind.

17. Then he heard voices, which cried:—

“Behold, King Kollis comes,
The great, the great King Kollis.
He hath left honor and truth, and runs
To hide his rags and nakedness.

18. Ha, ha! is this the mighty Railroad King
Who made the people fear:
Whose praises great and small of menials did sing,
Come, spirits of hades, draw near.

19. Ho! kindred spirits of the King,
In his hand no watered stocks he brings,
But closely to his breast a worm doth cling,
While judgment in his conscience loudly rings.

20. He seeks a place to hide, because he's blind,
So likewise do those of his own kind.
But from the gaze of knowing mind,
No one a place to hide can find.”

21. And as the King ran it seemed as if his brain, and very being did shrivel with the flames of hell, and he shrieked aloud in his agony; then he awakened, and lo! 'twas only a dream.

22. But try as he would, he could not forget it, gloomy forebodings did fill his mind.

23. Nor did he get rest from the fears which tormented him, till he sickened and died in the space of a very short time.

24. Now the interpretation of the dreams and the manner of

the King's death, is it not all shown in the "Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of California?"

25. How that the King could find none in all the land to interpret the dream, until there was found "The Prophet," skilled in all manner of interpretations of hard matters.

26. He did not fear to tell the King to his face, all that the dream did signify, and how that there should arise a power in the midst of the people, and by the people of The New Government which would grow quietly, steadily and mightily and overthrow the works of the King and make them desolate, and all others like unto him and their works, of what manner of sort they were, which could not be done by all the mighty powers of parties which had afore time tried.

27. That the great highroads which he had builded should lie desolate for want of traffic and the King's revenue be cut off:

28. And moreover, in the place of these roads should be builded mightier, and peace and prosperity should hover with bright wings over the happy habitations of those whose burdens the new highroads did carry and whose every want they did supply.

29. And how he, the King, should die in misery and desolation of soul, unhonored, unloved, unwept, and go quickly unto his own place which he had prepared for himself, and dwell in the thick darkness amid spirits of his own kind. Living in poverty of soul, with only the recollection of his ill gotten gains to comfort him.

30. And how King Kollis at last, to quiet his conscience, and in the face of death, for the repose of his soul, did give greatly of his mighty possessions unto The New Government, is it not all recorded?

CHAPTER VII.

MUNICIPAL "NEW GOVERNMENT."

The New Government Supercedes the Old—Method of Taxation—Control of Waterworks, Lighting, Telephone, Street Railroads, Ferry-boats and Local Railroads—Great Activity in Improvements—Social Changes—Decline of Denominational Interest—Reign of the Principles of Truth.

Four years had passed since the start of The New Government. It was the year of general elections.

What would be the outcome? was the universal enquiry.

There was but one answer. The New Government would have entire control of municipal affairs, in San Francisco, at least, and in many other cities as well.

The balance of power had been in the hands of the citizens of The New Government for some time, and they were only waiting for a convenient occasion to control all public matters.

It had made itself strongly felt already in municipal doings, and those who had for long time held out against the New Institution, rapidly fell into its folds towards the close of the municipal term.

The prediction was true. The administration of all municipal affairs passed into the hands of The New Government.

In what manner the House would operate, and so affect the interest of private capital and corporate concern, was now a question of much speculation. Nearly all of the small business houses and manufactories had already ceased individual efforts. The gas, electric, telephone, water, ferry boat and street railroad companies still continued to levy their heavy tax on the people.

The franchise being in the hands of the citizens, the question

was easily settled.

As it was the policy of The New Government to deal with all public matters in a manner productive of the highest good and interests of its citizens in common, and of the individual in the end; so there was but one course to pursue, viz.: to consider those interests, and act accordingly.

As will be seen, every department of the Government was greatly augmented. A large army of officials was required to carry on the increased duties.

There was no confusion in the assumption of municipal Government. The New Government was already tried and experienced in all of its departmental workings, and readily adjusted itself to its enlarged scope of work.

The beautiful City Hall, which was built a few years before, now became the centre of operation.

The demands for reform, adjustment, and re-adjustment, and extension in all directions, pressed upon the House of Business. Much necessary time was involved in the many changes and adaptation to the new situation. But when the machinery of The New Government once swung into full operation, with absolute power, the changes were as many, and as marvelous as the wonders of the fabulous age.

There was a very large sum of money in the Treasury to operate with, and it was used with discretion.

One of the first laws passed, was a change in the method of taxation. Taxes were removed from all personal property and improvements, and levied, alone, upon real estate.

The value of improvements and utilization of ground, determined the value of the land so used, and the surrounding district, and hence its just appraisement for taxation. There was one speedy result of this process, which, while it was not the intent,

became the end. It was only the sequence of a just law, and natural in its operation.

The owner of land, who could not utilize it to obtain an income, had no use for it, since it became a source of continual heavy expense.

He could not build business property upon it for himself, nor for rental, since The New Government did all the business and had no need to rent his property, and he was not able to compete in business with the Government. So there were but two courses left for him, either to keep his land and pay taxes, and so profit the Government—which was satisfactory; or sell it to the Government, and escape his tax, which he generally did. What was true with reference to all lots used for business property, such as manufactories, stores, offices, depots, eating places, hotels, lodging houses, etc., was also true of residence lots. The owners could find no parties to rent their buildings to, since the rents were reduced very low by the Government, and the buildings erected at a cost, which the private builder could not compete with. Hence, all lots not occupied by his own residence, for his own use, were speedily sold unto the Government at its appraisal, and so he thus escaped the burden of its care and taxation which outweighed the possible returns if he held it for speculation, in the hopes of one day selling to the Government at a good figure.

The question of public ownership of water works was considered. The Appraisal Committee made careful estimates of the cost of construction of new works, but it was finally decided by the House to purchase the Spring Valley Works, then controlling the supply of city water. The sum of \$16,000,000 was agreed upon, and after the decisive vote by the citizens and enabling act of Legislature, the Spring Valley Water Company turned

over its great system to the people of San Francisco. The bonds bore a very low rate of interest for a limited time, and were not bought in Europe. The wealthy citizens of San Francisco gladly took them, for interest values were rapidly declining. The result of the new control was, that the burden of taxes for water expense fell almost wholly upon land owners and the consumers of water were liberated from their previous heavy water tax.

As the policy of the Government was "Justice to all," no undue advantage was taken of any individual or corporation.

An estimate was made as to the Governmental cost of gas and electric plants to light the city, after the latest and most approved methods of modern lighting; and, as to the practical value of the Gas and Electric Companies' plants then in use, for such service. An offer was made to the companies, which had consolidated, in accordance with such estimates, which was accepted.

Of course, this powerful corporation did not relinquish its stronghold on the people without a struggle. The New Government did not parley with any man or set of men, when it proposed to do a thing, it proceeded quietly to do it, and that meant death to any person or body of persons who opposed.

The greatest victory of the citizens in municipal Government was to be scored over the street railroad companies. Now, the hand and power of the great Railroad which had reigned so long with growing control over California, was to be tried with the people clad in their armor of vested Government.

The Appraisal Committee sat as the gods who ground out each mans' or corporations' grist.

Again they made estimates and determined the fares, and the Secretary of Transportation made regulations for the roads. This was too arbitrary for a company which had for so long had the arbitrary all on its own side.

The Railroads said that it was impossible to increase their force of employees, pay higher wages, and work them less hours, improve their road beds and rolling stock, and better their accommodations, and lower their fares at the same time.

The contest was short and bitter. It could not be long, for it was contrary to the policy of The New Government.

The companies either had to conform to the new regulations which were for the best interests of the people, or submit to the Secretary of Transportation to make the regulations for them.

The result of it all was, that, after a speedy decision by the Local Court of Judges, the roads were condemned to public use. It was carried to the State Legislature and was not decided until after the State Organization of The New Government, and was then speedily settled, according to the terms of the city charter.

Scarcely had the Secretary of Transportation and Communication got under good control the Water, Lighting and Street Railroad systems, when the ever progressive body of business representatives declared for the Telephone and Ferry Boat. It is needless to give the detail of how the Ferry Boat and Local Railroad systems of San Francisco, Oakland and suburban towns passed under the ownership and management of the people. Not, however, without a great struggle, did the coils of the giant corporation slowly unwind from the public interest. It was a great day for the cities of the Bay when they were freed from the local restraint and burdens of corporate rule.

Corporate power was now feeling very forcibly the People power, not only in California cities, but in many cities of the East, which were nearly, if not wholly, under New Government management.

The wheels of The New Government car now began to turn swiftly. Not only was the system making rapid strides in the

direction we have indicated, but the Secretaries of the other departments were equally vigilant and aggressive.

The progress of one department did not retard the advance of the others.

Great changes took place in the Department of Building and Improvement. There was one constant scene of activity all along the lines, money was now no object. There was abundance for all improvement and extension purposes. It was kept constantly in circulation. Everybody was busy. People began to be very happy. Work for all, and money for all.

As fast as the land passed into the hands of the Government it was utilized for some purpose. Buildings were torn down and beautiful structures erected in their places. Old street pavements were torn up, and new laid. Dilapidated portions of town were annihilated.

Supply depots, classified manufactures, warehouses, etc., were grouped in centers, and possessed conveniences, advantages and sanitation, with labor-saving machinery to the utmost that modern skill could devise.

No more did the working man fight against labor-saving machinery. He welcomed it as his best friend. The inventions of man's brain were no longer used for private or capital interests, to supersede the laborer and drive him from earning his honest bread.

The creation of genius were utilized by The New Government, the wise fostering mother, for the benefit of all.

People who lived before in crowded tenement districts were moved out into cottages or more commodious tenements. These, being rented from the Government, were directly under constant inspection and regulation, consequently squalidness and filth began to disappear rapidly, together with the vicious inter-

course and habits of densely populated places. As will be seen, the very fact of better surroundings and new regulations went far towards creating a desire for education, culture and respectability. Many persons who had never owned a foot of ground were now able to purchase little homes from the Government on favorable terms. The roving, discontented spirit, which so characterized Western life began to disappear. People for the first time in their lives settled down to make a home. There was no longer any fear of Government instability. They were assured of an income in health, or in sickness, if they had Government insurance. While the majority of citizens at this stage of The New Government history rented their homes, yet many purchased lots at prices according to location and character, and in keeping with their means. None bought land they could not utilize.

There was no interest on unpaid balance of installments. The Government would buy back land and improvements at any time.

People were able, corresponding to their ambition, energies and capacity, to have homes, according to taste, in a location desired; to rent them indefinitely, or to own them. They might have as small a place or as large as they wished. They were privileged to change at any time. They could have their house and grounds plain, or adorn and beautify them as much as they pleased. In addition to perfect sanitation, each house had the most approved system of lighting, together with telephone service.

The Department of Public Order, made excellent showing in a short time. A splendid body of Peace Officers, loyal to the best interests of The New Government, carried out their commission with courage, determination and faithfulness; the result

of which was in accordance with reform regulations, that all public places of immorality, low grade theaters and shows, underground dance and beer halls, saloons and like places were closed, never to be opened again.

Amusements were elevated to a higher plane. Liquor of all kinds up to Government test was to be obtained only at The New Government eating and refreshment houses and hotels, as well as sold at the supply stores as any other commodity.

The question of one day in seven for rest was settled by popular vote, Sunday being observed.

As it was simply a matter of impossibility for Government to provide a rest day to suit all religious bodies, it acted upon the principle, that, as nature provided a day in seven for rest, and as experience has demonstrated, a day in seven was needed for rest; therefore, one day in seven must be devoted to rest, as far as practicable. And, as there was no way of determining that day to the satisfaction of all, it must be determined by the majority sentiment, on the principle, that the interest of the individual, or the few, must give way to the interest of the many.

All work necessary in public service on that day was done by extra force, four hours being the time of labor.

The ordinary work day was eight hours in length. Where work had to be carried on twenty-four hours in the day, the relays were from 12 a. m. to 8 a. m., from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., and from 4 p. m. to 12 midnight, thus, no one was required to work but half of nature's time for sleep, and in such cases extra pay was given.

Street-walkers, burglars, highwaymen, vagrants, beggars, toughs and the like, began to disappear rapidly from San Francisco; their hiding-places, places of resort and debauchery, and cheap eating houses were gone.

The New Government had no places for public alms. To

give in charity, as was the old custom, was contrary to her Constitution (see Fundamental Law 6), consequently, the citizens, knowing the avowed policy of their Government, refused to give anything away, but directed the medicants to the Department of Reform and Protection. All were provided for, but they were obliged to pay for it either in work or money, if they were able to earn it, if not, they were taken to the hospital, and when restored to strength, were given employment suitable to their condition, be they young, middle-aged or old, male or female, on the principle embodied in (Fundamental Laws 2 and 5.)

So, all who before lived off public benefactions, either had to work, or move to more congenial quarters, which were fast becoming a thing of the past.

As industry and improvement was the spirit of the move, it became infectious, and people needed little urging to better themselves.

As will be conceived, by this time the Department of Education and Culture had made very rapid progress. Many church buildings of different denominations, in times past, were converted into these "Halls," and centers formed (see part II., ch. II.), many of them embracing most of the Departments of Education and Culture.

The citizens who considered themselves within the bounds of these centers elected their own Minister of Public Instruction. As the interests of the people were common, their faith tended to become common, especially since there was no agitation of religious dogmas, for the Constitution forbade any sectarian teaching. (See Constitution, Article VII.)

Apart from the Government, people still held in a degree, to denominational "isms," but since there was no necessity for the great Church Bodies, they began slowly to wane in their power

and control over those sections where The New Government was flourishing. It could not be expected that an institution, such as the visible organic church, characterised by its many strange and diversified opinions and practices, living upon and growing out of the shifting elements in man's nature, would cease to lose its hold upon him in a few brief years.

However, people began to discern clearly by the light of Truth, which burned steadily from the Public Platform Teaching, the Class Room, the Legislative Halls and Courts of Justice, that moral obligations and true life did not consist in creedal observances, but that the soul of man in his highest aspirations could not embrace nor contain either in this life or the next, anything beyond that which is set forth in the principles appended to chap. IV., part II.

Since these principles constituted the foundation work for the structure of The New Government, and its citizens were enjoying the benefits and blessings of their application in every phase of public and private life, what need, indeed, of religious speculations or views, to mar the harmony of existing order, or supplement that which satisfied the conscience and supplied the ideal of life and lead out the soul to its loftiest attainment.

Such constant changes, such aggressive measures, such progress of local governments, as we have outlined in this chapter, must result speedily in the further extension of local interests by cementing those interests in a State organization. This we will proceed to consider in another chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STATE NEW GOVERNMENT.

State Organization—The Results of Unrestricted Immigration—Agricultural Methods—Exodus from the Mountains and Frontiers—The Development of Mines, Etc.

Four years more had come and gone. What remarkable changes, not only for the City of San Francisco, but for other cities of California and throughout the United States. The eyes of other nations were turned curiously upon the phenomenal changes of social and industrial life in many sections of this country.

The time had come for a State Organization. San Francisco took the initiative. The last Legislature was largely "New Government" citizens. There was but little opposition in the decisive vote.

Upon the assumption of State Government by the people, a day of great possibilities for the State of California was ushered in.

Many large enterprises outside the limits and powers of local Governments were waiting to be launched. The State House of Business entered upon its duties with all the spirit, energies and experience befitting a body of men with such honored trust. They had the confidence of the people, for they had been tried in responsible positions.

It now remained for these men to demonstrate what could be done for a State, and in a State under the system of The New Government, which was never done, could never be done under any form of Government—past or then present.

Little had as yet been done by Local Governments in developing agricultural interests, as Government farming. This prop-

erly belonged to the domain of State Government functions, although considerable gardening and dairying was carried on in the neighborhood of the local centers. Now, the secretaries of all departments had ample scope for operation in obedience to the many calls from all quarters. For a long time the American farmer had been rapidly giving away to the more economical European agriculturalist. Cheap living and cheap labor of the foreigner had made it impossible for the American to compete with him in prices or products. He was driven to hire cheap foreign labor, if he hoped to continue in business. This meant a disreputable name for himself, and throwing out of employment great numbers of American laborers of both sexes. As a result, farms became burdened with mortgages, and steadily passed into the hands of the foreigner. People drifted hither and thither and flowed into the centers of population. Trades and professions were over-crowded. People bought and lived sparingly, and prices continued to go lower and lower, while the cheap labor did the work on farms, gardens, orchards, dairies, etc.

Many censured the policy of Government in encouraging unrestricted immigration for years, chiefly in the interests of transportation companies. The country was unable to assimilate the vast swarms that came to its shores. These hordes had to live. Their habits of life in Europe and Asia enabled them to live in paradise in the United States, on what was starvation rates to the American citizen, who looked helplessly on, while his strange brother, quite at home with cheap fare, took his place, work and living, and soon took his home. The old homesteads in the East and West were bought by the stranger. Home settlements and communities were broken up. Old ties and associations were supplanted by inharmony and discontent; and

what was true of agricultural life, was in a measure true of mining, lumbering and manufacturing centers. Many had bewailed this lamentable condition which prevailed universally over the country, and declared that it was now too late to remedy the situation, and that the poor American citizen, proud as he was of his home and his country, must part with his extravagant notions and settle down to contented serfdom.

Such was the condition, barely hinted at, when The New Government began operations in the centers of population, the natural order, and was now ready through State organization, to permeate to the outermost circles and revolutionize by its genius all State and National life.

Large sections of land were purchased by the State in the neighborhood of local centers. These tracts of land were devoted to orcharding, grains, hay, vegetables, dairying, stock-raising, cotton growing, viticulture, apiaries, silk growing, etc. The lands were well cultivated and enriched by fertilizers and rest. All that scientific farming could do was not spared. Abundant crops and returns repaid the efforts. Every convenience facilitated labors. The poor farm-houses, stables and barns disappeared. Where necessary, commodious buildings for the accommodation of stock were erected. The town was the sleeping and resting place of the laborers. They were carried to and from their work by the swift electric car. Electric plows, cultivators, harvesters, derricks, elevators, etc., did all the heavy work. The farm laborer sang with glee at his duties, for he no longer toiled the weary sixteen hours a day as he used to. The genius of man's brain, by invention, wrought out for him all manner of mechanical device to spare him toil, and shortened his hours of work. The milkman's wagon no longer rattled on the cobbles at night to disturb the midnight sleeper and cripple

the driver with rheumatism and premature old age, through exposure in all weathers.

The needless waste of time and energies of a half-a-dozen competitive dairymen to serve as many customers in a single row of houses, was no longer known. Pure milk up to standard inspection was served from Government depots in neighborhood quarters.

Farm life, where introduced as described, was no longer distasteful and isolated. Many courted it. The duties were light, the hours of labor short, and the privileges of town life none were obliged to forego. For a time some successful farmers and gardeners tried to compete with the Government, but soon gave up. Wherever the Government owned land, the surrounding districts increased in value, and consequently the taxes became correspondingly heavy in order to bear its proportion of contribution to the public benefit. As a result, farming lands passed quickly into the hands of the Government. They were no longer profitable to the possessor and so reverted to the rightful owner.

It was a glad day of relief for multitudes of poor families, shut out from the world and social life, struggling on the frontier, or in out-of-the-way places in mountain valleys, ravines, hill-sides and almost barren districts. Long had they been trying to make little homes for themselves against mighty odds. Personally did I meet many who had never seen a street car, nor heard the screech of a locomotive, and yet had lived to be parents.

They began to leave these places they had called homes and came gladly in great numbers to the open arms, wide, ready and able to fold them to her bosom and give these, for long unprivileged, the blessings of her rich stores and motherly care.

The mountains and remote valleys and dry wastes became ranges for herds of cattle and sheep. Even stock-raising and herding were made pleasant and light, by systematized methods, compared with the old ways.

There was still opportunity and privilege for any to seclude themselves in solitary life if they so desired.

The liberty of all was in no wise impaired.

As will be readily conceived, the aspect of the country was greatly changed. In place of the muddy roads in winter and dusty highways in summer, there were splendidly macadamized roads and mountain grades. Car lines, as a network, connected all towns.

The old lines of railroads and telegraphs had been condemned to public use. Double lines of rails were laid, and road-beds made perfect for swift locomotion. There was speedy connection and constant traffic in all directions, both by land and water. Waterways were opened, docks and wharves built to accommodate increased traffic. The New Government bought or built her own vessels and crafts of every nature, for transportation and commerce.

Mines of all kinds were bought and worked by Government.

The means and ways for the building of roads, tunneling, construction of reservoirs, ditches, turning of water courses, etc., and the employment of the latest improved mining machinery was no barrier to the perfect equipment and working of mines.

Belts of different species of timber were planted for future use. Rivers were utilized. Great canals constructed for irrigation purposes made desert and dry places to blossom. The busy hand of industry laid hold of and dragged from nature's hiding-places, rocks and marble, clay and minerals, coal and oil in great quantities from California's treasure stores.

Space nor time will permit of an extended description of these vast changes by New Government life. What was true of California was in a measure true of other States. So rapid had been the move all over the country, that the old National Government had been crowded out of all semblance of self.

The eventful day was at hand, when the greatest of all nations should shine in the glory of her might and beauty—a commonwealth unparalleled in the history of peoples, diffusing her light and benedictions upon the nations of the world.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NATIONAL NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Old Government Dies—Changes Under the New Government—Navy and Army—Arbitration—Tariff Removed—National Credit—Money Question Settled—Brokers', Gamblers' and Bankers, Business Gone—Exodus of Chinese—How Foreign Immigration was Treated—Treatment of the Indian—The Negro; His Second Emancipation—Race Problem.

Still another four years and the Old Government yielded up the ghost.

The last political party in power had been a reform body and worked in sympathy with The New Government interests throughout the Union. It was largely composed of New Government citizens. At the time of General Election a ratifying convention was held. The New Government National Constitution was confirmed, and so the United States passed under the jurisdiction of the National New Government.

There were no remarkable changes. The States were already engaged in active development of their particular resources. By the National supervision, their respective interests were more

closely bound. There was now a more equal distribution and direction of energies; a parental head supplied all their various demands. Their interests were national and the National Government attended to them at home and abroad.

The changes under the National House were not abrupt, but as rapidly as the situation demanded.

The navy and standing army were slowly dismantled. Fortifications were kept in repair only. The militia service was, however, continued. Cruisers and one or two men-of-war constituted the naval strength and expense, sufficient to protect the Government's commercial interests. The settlement of international questions of dispute by arbitration had been agitated for years and had gained much favor among nations. After the continental disturbances of '96 and '97 this principle was generally adopted.

The peaceful, rather than belligerent, attitude of the United States in discontinuing her navy and army and devoting herself to internal development and progress had a salutary effect upon other nations.

The tariff on imports was removed, as it was no longer necessary to protect home industries, since the Constitution required its citizens to purchase entirely home products to the extent of such productions and when the Government did not cause or could not produce at home such commodities, then her ports were open to foreign productions without duty. (See Departmental Workings, part 1st, and Fundamental Law 3.)

The growing wealth, internal progress and productions of the United States made her first among the nations in commercial credit. Her indebtedness rapidly diminished. Her circulating medium counterbalanced her productions and capacity for production and once for all settled the long-vexed money

question. No longer was it deemed necessary for the Government to issue bonds in order to get money in a financial depression. It had no more financial depressions, nor could it have any under its system of management. It agreed to give all of its citizens work under certain conditions, and promised to pay them for that work, in houses, land, clothing, food, luxuries, and credit abroad. And to make good that promise it gave them a convenient medium with a stamp, and "I promise to pay." The Government had the means to pay. Its citizens knew it and the world knew it. It could export dollar for dollar in worth, to its imports, and have large credits. Its imports were light, since its productions were varied and great; speculating and gambling in grain, stocks and money became a thing of the past. Wall Street and stock exchanges figured only as grim skeletons in the national history, no longer able to paralyze trade and industry with their national life.

There was no place in The New Government for the money and stock-broker. He had to change his vocation for an honest calling.

The national bankers could not, by all of their persuasions in Congress assembled, induce The New Government to believe that it was a wise and shrewd thing for it to engage them to carry on its money business. The Government could not, by any argument, conceive how it was necessary for it to turn over its banking affairs to private individuals; providing a capital for them and a heavy bonus besides; issuing money made expressly for their use, at the same time giving them its financial credit. It preferred to issue its own money, be its own credit and do its own banking. So the banker's hope of gain was gone and he had to content himself with a position in The New Government banks at a fair salary, the price of his service and skill.

The demoralizing effect of unrestricted immigration for years had caused the voice of remonstrance to be heard in political platforms preceding the establishment of The New Government. Never could this evil be corrected, until done by national intervention, according to local methods, as had been followed out from the first, viz: Each Local Government provided work for its citizens: 1st, according to its funds and resources; 2nd, according to the rank of registration and qualifications of candidates; 3rd, requiring a given length of time for residence within the bounds of the Government, corresponding to its ability to provide employment, which depended upon the supply of applicants, and its need of employees of any given grade.

This system did for California what petitions and legislation had failed to do for years, viz: The settlement of the Chinese question. For many many years had the Chinaman enriched himself and mother home by the gold he gathered from the gold mines, and railroads, and factories, and shops, and gardens, and farms, and orchards, and laundries, and kitchens, carrying it away bodily, not even leaving his bones to enrich the depleted land of the setting sun.

The Chinese merchants and slave owners, and craftsmen, grew opulent on the fat things of California, while the white servant and laborer, with hungry stomachs, in late years, watched the Chinaman eat his rice, lie down to sleep in his smoky den, or cozy employer's quarters, and rise up to do the work, he or she felt they ought to do. But worse than this, the cunning Mongol taught his employer's son and daughter to smoke the deadly drug and profited by their helpless infatuation, and led them into the stupifying dens of infamy in the damnable hells of Chinese quarters, where many a handsome, promising boy or girl, some mother's or father's pride and hope, was strick-

en with the withering blast, and dropped into an untimely grave. The Chinese, with their foreign habits, practices and influence, were long a blotch on the fair prospects of California. What course could be taken to remove the blotch, so that no violence nor injustice be done the yellow-skinned brother, was the problem. The New Government solved it. The Local Government was a Government within a Government, of and by American citizens. 1st, the Constitution and laws required qualifications which the Chinese, particularly, could not or would not conform to; 2nd, the citizens bought their own products, and in the course of the growth of Government, imported direct from China what was required; 3rd, it employed its citizens at all times where work had to be done, excepting in rare cases, where white help would not serve.

Now, cheap service was dispensed with. The Chinaman rented land, did not own it. His vegetable market was largely gone. He could no longer pay heavy rents. He had little markets for boots and shoes and garments, and none needed his laundry. The Commissioners of Health and Peace renovated his abode. He had to change his quarters and pay higher rents and live like a civilized man. What was he to do? He had to do something. There was a general exodus from San Francisco to other parts; but The New Government spread. It gave him "no rest for the sole of his foot." It was not his enemy. It was the inevitable law of evolution which forced him on and up, and The New Government was the instrument of his progress. "John" fell back helpless at every move. The gain of these great Chinese companies, slave owners was gone. The Chinaman became a pensioner for bounty. The Constitution forbade giving without return. The Government had no work for the Chinaman. Its hands were full in taking care of its

own children. The Chinaman belonged to China. But the Government would not let him die on its doorstep. It provided a fund for passage back to the Celestial Empire for all who desired to go.

The Chinaman had to eat; to eat he must work. Work for him, there was none. There was but one alternative, he must bid farewell to the shores of promise and turn his face and flesh to the land where he always expected his bones should lie.

The government was not cruel. It was not even unjust. It used no force. But it sat as the "gods" and ground out the future fate of the Chinaman.

The hand of vengeance that had been stayed for years, at last fell upon the yellow-hued Celestial. He who had cursed by his association and influence his white brother and driven many a sorrow-stricken unfortunate woman to desolation and death, was in turn displaced by his white brother and driven by the iron hand of fate, back to the poverty of his native land, to abide till the wheels of progress should drag him upward after the throes of national convulsion. We do not speak of the utter extermination of the Chinese from the United States. There were still many faithful ones retained in domestic service and in certain kinds of work injurious to health, and menial tasks in which it was difficult to get white men to serve. Let not the humane reader misunderstand and think that it was not the genius of the Constitution of the New Government to consider the Chinaman's work just as valuable as the white man's, or that he had not rights which were as sacred as that of its citizens, because he was thus crowded out of home and place. It was simply the natural sequence of a progressive move of stagnated and retrogressive, industrial and civil life. The Chinese had been an incubus on California life. When the body politic arose and in

the energy of its being, stirred that life to its depths, then the extraneous matter was sloughed off, and what was true of the Chinese was also true of other low classes.

Again, the workings of The New Government was in harmony with natural law. Justice weighed in her balance, all her citizens and dependents. The higher the order of intellect and ability, the higher the position in power and activity in government service. The lower the order of intellect and animal strength, the lower in servile position. And so all were relegated to their true sphere in the great common life; and this law and its results prevailed throughout the successive years of the Government's growth.

The status of supply and demand of labor and skilled service in the Local and State Governments had acted as a governor on the foreign immigration to a certain extent, but could not thoroughly control the natural influx of foreigners seeking to better their conditions in a country which promised so much.

Now, the requirements of Local and State Governments were unified and centralized in their National Head; and so it became as easy for the National Government to legislate for the benefit of all, as for either the State or Local Governments to prescribe for its individual self; therefore the restriction of immigration was in harmony with the Constitution.

(See Fundamental Laws and Bureau of Trades, Labor and Professions and Basic Principles.)

There was virtually no restriction of immigration. All nationalities were privileged to come to the shores and find a home in the land of progress.

But the government did have a right to say whether it would employ them in its service or not. A given length of time was required for residence before citizenship was granted, then the

newly made citizen waited his call for service. (See Bureau of Trades, Labor and Profession.)

The result of this wise policy was that all who immigrated to this country, knowing the conditions of residence and service, came prepared.

Thus the low cosmopolitan element that so demoralized national life in the United States were effectually barred from entrance. The steamship companies, which for so long carried on a lucrative traffic by the aid of the paid sanction of government, found it no longer profitable to transport human heads for a few dollars a piece, for the sole purpose of enriching their private coffers by flooding the country with a class of people destructive to the nation's prosperity and happiness. The vicious principle, which had wrought so much evil in America, of sacrificing the public good for private enrichment or aggrandizement, rested in its grave with the curse of the spirit of the new move upon it.

The Basic Principles and Fundamental Laws were the standards of measurements in dealing with the Indian and Negro, the children of adoption.

The white man had taken the Indian's home and crowded him to narrow limits. He could not give him back his broad domain, but he could reach out his hand and guide the last of a noble race to a higher sphere. What was good for the white man, was good for the red man, and so under a different regime by new industrial and educational methods, the red man's fingers and brain were taught to labor and his soul to expand. Thus the Indian, in the decline and setting of his race, came into his true inheritance, viz., the enjoyment of the common good for all, an equality with his strange brethren and an independent life.

The New Government had no place for the Indian in his wild, uncivilized life, and so still narrowed his sphere. Little by little it forced him to industry, education and culture. His natural forces were turned universally into a new channel of activity. His new environments civilized and cultured him. The old stock passed away, the young generation fed on new life. The New Government folded him in its bosom, loved and blessed him with his just rights. Refinement elevated to a higher life. He could not go back. He did not want to go back. His natural dignity was heightened. His face grew handsomer; his skin whiter. He mingled and intermingled with the whites in marriage. The voice of prophecy declares—"the time will come when the Indian is no more." For he will have reached the high end of his course. The glory of the Indian as a red man was one glory; but the glory of the Indian as a white man, is a greater glory, and his final royal inheritance.

For long the race problem had agitated social and civil life in certain sections of the country. The situation became more difficult as the colored race multiplied.

Was there a home and an opportunity for the black people in the Great Empire of the Western World? The New Government settled the question. The Negro came not here of his own choice.

He purchased an inheritance in the land by his body and soul. These he bartered, unwittingly, 'tis true, for the privilege to live; but no one granted him right of choice. The mute appeals of the driven slave for love, justice and equal rights, fell upon the deaf ears of those who demanded for themselves these rights of the free-born, but refused to accord them to the Negro, the children of the same Creator.

Those appeals and century cries, rose as vapor and descended in a deluge of blood, in obedience to the eternal law of justice.

The black race was freed, but left helpless in the power of ignorance and illiteracy.

To fight his upward way in opposition to the bitter antipathy of his white neighbor, or dwell on, in the wretchedness and misery of his second bondage was his fate. The bright scintillations of the native genius which flashed from his dark abode demanded with no uncertain sound, a recognition of his equal rights, the gift of God.

The New Government was his second Lincoln. Under its protecting wing his rights were sacred. It recognized his merits and possibilities. It gave him a wide place, most fitting to him, in domestic service and an opportunity and necessity for his natural strength in arduous tasks, but with nature's recompense.

The New Government regime dispersed his ignorance elevated him out of his squalidness and laid upon his sluggish blood the necessity for activity. It exalted his surroundings and gave him a purpose in life. By the law of progress and evolution, through association, intellectual environment and culture, his features grew more regular, his skin whiter and his fecundity less.

As the negro rose intellectually, socially and morally, his equality with the white race became more marked. Color distinction grew less objectionable. His growing refinement made him more desirable. His native graces, with culture, made up on the one hand, what he lacked in color on the other. He found himself superior in attainments to certain strata of the white race. He was willing to exchange all for whiteness of skin. He followed the instincts of his race, and unconsciously

worked out his destiny. These white classes prized the Negro's virtues. They made an exchange of color for genius and culture. In the intermarriage they were recompensed and became, unconsciously, the factor in the destiny of the black race. Thus, though the Negro served long in bondage, both in the New World, as well as in the Old, at last, the day dawn of his glorious deliverance has come. The generations in bondage, of the slumbering dead, for centuries, may well gather to greet the generations of the living and unborn, and rejoice together, that the day of God's promise has at last come; and the dark race, which inhabited an isolated land, dwelling in the thick jungles and forests, or sweltering in the hot sands, serving in captivity to all peoples, in all quarters of the earth, can hail with delight the advent of The New Government, which marches steadily forward, and with invincible key unlocks the realms of the future and flings open its wide possibilities to race and nation.



CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

LAW.

LAW: Courts of Judges—No Opposing Counsels—Equity Committees—Penalty of Bribery—Criminals' Trial and Penalty.

REFORMATORIES: How Conducted, Examinations, Duties and Studies—Incentive to Different *Jobs*.

PRISONS: The Influence of Enobling Environments—Society Responsible for the Criminal—The Rationale of the New Government Prison System—The Result of Half a Century of Progress.

INSANE ASYLUMS: How New Government Methods Corrected Insanity by Preventing it—Psychic Force in Cure.

HOSPITALS—ORPHANAGES—BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUMS—HOMES OF REFUGE.

In the Local Governments the Judiciary consists of the Attorney-in-Chief and assistants, first and second Judges of the Courts of Judges, viz.: The Civil, Criminal, Probate, Divorce, Maritime Courts, etc. These Judges have original jurisdiction, saving in cases of statute appeals. They have at all times the counsel of the Supreme Courts in complicated and difficult cases.

There are no juries, nor opposing counsels. An attorney, according to his order and appointment, elicits all the evidence in the case on trial, in the hearing of the Judge. Where necessary, detectives are detailed to obtain conclusive facts.

All technicalities of law are waived. Speedy decisions compatible with the circumstances are rendered in accordance with equity.

The Courts are, in fact, Courts of Equity.

The State and National Judiciaries are limited in their powers and prerogatives. They cannot become aggressive, because of such limitations.

They have no prerogative to supersede the enactments of the House, as was possible under the Old Government. They are required to administer the law according to statute. The members of these various Judiciaries, like all other representatives, managers and officials, are constantly amenable to the very law they administer. They are brought speedily to justice for omissions of duty and commissions of offense, by the people, who have entrusted to them the administration of the law, which they themselves enact through the House of Business. This is done by the terrible ballot, which the people constantly wield. The power and application of this is shown in Chapter XI.

Upon first thought the judicial system might seem like a backward move of obsolete and unsatisfactory methods of earlier times, but after mature reflection it will be seen that by the system of elections and true democratic government the people never for one moment lose their management of government, and have at all times a firm hold upon those whom they honor with an official, representative, managing or administrative position.

No Attorney or Judge is permitted, under any consideration, to take fees.

The costs of all actions at law are regulated and collected by the Equity Committee of Law Costs. These costs are sustained by the person found in the wrong.

There is an Equity Committee of Hearings, corresponding to the former Grand Jury.

There is also a Committee of Appeals.

The penalty of taking or offering bribes is very great. It is a community, State or National disgrace from which it is hard to recover. The person is deposed from office and excluded from holding any position of trust, for a given length of time, depending upon the nature of the offense.

CRIMINAL TRIAL AND PENALTY.

After the indictment of a criminal, his trial is proceeded with as quickly as possible, and only discontinued after evidence of his innocence or guilt has been established. The penalty then immediately takes effect. Direct evidence is considered at any time and the criminal given the benefit.

Capital punishment is abolished and instead, imprisonment for life. This, on the ground that man did not, cannot give life, hence has no right to destroy life, and furthermore the criminal is the creation of abnormal social conditions; and it is unnatural for a parent to destroy its progeny. The New Government declares the natural order, and applies the true principles of propagation, as no known civil government of peoples (see chapter on Marriage and Divorce.)

In criminal cases, where the guilty one has deprived those dependent upon the injured or victim, of the means of livelihood, in whole or in part, he is made to sustain to the extent of his ability, such material injury. If the criminal has no means to make good such loss, then the profits of his labor or skill while undergoing his sentence, over and above his expense to government, goes to the support of those whom he has wronged. And if he has a family dependent upon him, then he labors for both.

REFORMATORIES.

In the reform systems introduced by The New Government, excellent opportunity was afforded to observe their effect, in a short space of time. Reform Schools were established at an early stage of the government's growth. The schools were for both sexes. When the incorrigible were taken to the school, they were not permitted to associate promiscuously with the

other inmates, as was too often the case under the old system. This practice made these schools or houses of correction in many instances, only schools for greater degrees of vice.

The child was examined phrenologically and otherwise, his or her nature, character, practices and habits were fully discovered, and the child treated, mentally, psychologically and pathologically. Astrological physiology and psychology played their important parts. The children were graded according to their degrees of viciousness. By this means, the child, young man or young woman, as the case might be, was not thrown into contact with a mind more vile than his or her own, until the moral consciousness was aroused sufficiently to resist a tendency towards a more vicious condition. The inmates slept in single rooms, all under the strictest surveillance.

The waking hours were kept constantly occupied with work, rest or recreation. As was set forth in the Educational Department, the inmates or scholars, for such they were, only in a different kind of a school and under a different regime, were under the constant supervision and attendance of their instructors, during recreation as well as work hours. Hard physical exercise and labor formed a prominent part in the education. They were taught all manner of trades and crafts, the supply by government for land, machinery and appliances being ample for all needs. The scholar's mind and body were weary with the day's duties, so rest and sleep occupied the hours of night.

There were no lectures on vice and immorality, but in the place, object lessons, prepared scientific and historical studies, special graduated courses in ethics, etc., all calculated to divert the mind from accustomed habits of thought.

The child was everywhere surrounded with the suggestive of the beautiful, the good, the worthy. No rigorous discipline

was resorted to, save in rare cases. As a result there was little desire to run away from the school; and when such was the case, they invariably returned, for it was a home, such as the boy or girl never had known. Love was the ruling spirit and the gauge of treatment. The child was treated as an unfortunate person, born diseased with an abnormal nature. The system diagnosed the case accurately and set to work with all known methods of enlightened human progress to correct the deficiency. This was done, by first removing the causes which aggravated the evil. Then, supplying that which was lacking in the life to inspire and stimulate to new conditions.

The soul was discovered to the child and drawn out and then there were engrafted within it the purposes of a new life and character.

From the first the Schools or Reformatories, the latter name being dropped, were a marked success. So successful was the system with the vicious young, that it was adopted with certain modifications and adaptations to prison life.

PRISONS.

The imperfect description of the Reform School methods, applied in part to the Prison system, adopted by The New Government. The appropriations were large and liberal to carry out an ideal system of prison management.

The prisoner was examined and relegated to graduated circles of prison life, after the manner we have already described. It was not an incarceration to an idle life, but to a life of service from the day of entrance. If the term was for a few days or weeks or months, it was work every day.

The prisoner was treated as a human being, and capable of better things.

A system of education adapted to his age and intelligence was provided and carried out along lines we have indicated.

The long and constant association amid environments, all designedly calculated to arouse the moral consciousness and sleeping soul, sooner or later had its desired effect of changing the current of thought and life.

The theory acted upon was, that there was no human being so gross, vile and abandoned, but that would yield to the subtle influence of love, manifest through refining, ennobling and inspiring influences; and these were all brought to bear. Music, applied studies, exalted ideals, psychic subjections and pathological experiments had their place in the system.

Meat and all articles of food and drink which added fuel to the unbalanced mental or physiological conditions were unused.

Constant effort was made to divert the mind from known conditions to unknown; to displace and reduce the abnormal development of faculties, by stimulating and augmenting the undeveloped. To accomplish this, the aid of all human sciences was called in.

The rationale was—is not a human being the greatest of all known creations; is he not capable of illimitable attainment; is he not worthy of all that human knowledge can do to perfect that creation; society endowed the criminal with an unbalanced nature; an abnormal development of certain faculties and a deficiency in others, thus depriving him of his inherent rights; therefore, society is obligated to correct the evil by restoring to its member and offspring his Divine rights.

To inflict a senseless punishment upon the criminal for doing what society decreed him to do, by treating him as a wild beast, caging him as an animal, or depriving him of life, hoping thus to terrify others from a like course, was deemed an unwise expedient.

The same incentive to a worthy life and honorable service stimulated the imprisoned, as well as the free.

The prisoner was given credit for his labor, skill, and productions. After paying his expense to Government and those whom he wronged, he was credited with the balance, if any, which was paid over to him at his discharge. He then removed to a new district and his past record blotted out.

The result of such a humane and wise course of prison treatment, generally had the desired effect of awakening the individual to a just sense of his relations in life, and taught him how to curb his lower instincts. The products of prison labor no longer affected private trade, as was the complaint under the old system of government. Prison products went to enrich the results of public effort and profited all.

We have written concerning reform and prison systems carried on during the early history of The New Government.

The Industrial Reform Schools gradually lessened the duties of the Criminal Courts, and depopulated the prisons.

The work of these schools was in turn anticipated by the Public Training Schools and the Reform Educational systems.

After nearly half a century of progress, there are few prisons and a comparatively small number of criminals.

Public opinion and social requisites are the great regulators of private and public life.

INSANE ASYLUMS.

It would be superfluous to dilate upon the results of social and mental life under The New Government, relative to insanity.

Destroy the cause and the well-known results disappear, is an axiom.

The new order of life removed a vast train of causes, and the inmates of insane asylums rapidly decreased.

The thorough course and natural methods of education strengthened and balanced the individual, physically and mentally.

The provision of employment and remuneration for all, prevented pecuniary embarrassment and consequent mental depressions, leading not only to insanity, but suicide.

By the Government acting as a great corporation, all distracting care, worry and ceaseless activity resulting from competition was unknown.

The noise and confusion of city life that was so familiar in the past, wearing and shocking the nervous system, was, in a great degree, done away with. Cobble stones were removed and replaced by smooth pavements, where practicable, whistling locomotives, clamorous ringing of bells, the distressful rumbling, bumping and grinding of street cars, and many other evils of public service then in vogue were replaced by better accommodations and new methods.

There were many diversions, recreations and means of social intercourse, which diverted the mind from self and expanded it by contact with other minds.

The New Government did away with the solitary life of the herder, which was such a fruitful source of insanity on the Pacific Coast. The careful supervisional care in early training prevented much of the solitary vices of the past, which drove so many to the insane asylum.

The independency of the female sex made them no longer the victims of unprincipled men, and unbalanced their minds by pseudo-love attachments; but they in turn, by their very independency, became the regulators of social life, elevated men

to more stability of character, honor and true manhood, which was the great province of woman.

A universal knowledge of physiology, and ready access to the best of medical skill, prevented or cut short diseases which otherwise affect the mind.

Gambling, a national vice in former times, no longer exerted its pernicious influence over mind and body, driving its overwrought victims to insanity and death.

The manner in which The New Government dealt with the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, together with education, social customs and Government requirements, produced most astonishing results. The consumption decreased remarkably, especially of new or immature liquors. The Government prescribed a standard of age and quality of all liquors. This destroyed the sale and use of the vile stuff, that before poisoned the brain and drove multitudes into insanity and drunkards' graves.

But above all, the wise marriage laws gave to generations to come an inheritance priceless.

The policy of the Government in following any given line of operation in observance of natural order, anticipated possible conditions, and prevented undesirable conditions by wise provisions.

The principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" characterized the actions of The New Government. This was seen in the depletion of the vast progeny of the debased, criminals, insane and drunkards. But the Government had to deal with society and institutions as it found them.

The Old Government and society were helplessly bewildered in trying to take care of their offspring. The New Government came to the relief, and instituted reform, and curative systems

as we have outlined. Measures employed in treating the criminal were also used, to a certain extent, in dealing with the insane; but here was found a rare field for the objective psychologist. Experimental psychology had ample scope with pathology, hand in hand, to restore the equilibrium of mind and soul. The operation of psychic force, in the restoration of mind to normal condition, opened a new domain for science in the upward march of progress, and revealed greater possibilities of achievement in unexplored regions of human destiny.

HOSPITAL, ORPHANAGES, BLIND ASYLUMS, ETC.

All had their places and were provided for. Where wise systems of management prevailed, showing valuable results, as was the case in many of the above mentioned institutions, The New Government was slow to interfere or alter.

The training and results in Blind, Deaf and Dumb Asylums were wonderful, even under the old regime, but greater facilities and new discoveries made greater results possible under the new order.

Hospitals were no longer lacking in any of the appliances of modern inventive skill in energy or medicine.

Orphanages had the Government's special care. They were many and well provided for. They were delightful homes for the young.

The training and results were ideal, compatible with the circumstances.

So advantageous was this system of training and caring for the young, that it became the general practice for parents to have their children reared in these homes.

The difference between these institutions and the Preparatory Training Schools was, that in these homes the children lived entirely, the parents and children, of course, seeing each other frequently, while in the Training Schools the child spent but a few hours daily.

RESCUE HOMES.

The New Government early began a work of providing Homes of Refuge for strangers, and women who had been unfortunate in life, as well as those who were heartily sick of their career.

The Headquarters, or receiving home, was removed from the residence, the character of which was kept from the public. In the residences there were no set religious rules to which the inmates had to conform. The surroundings and regime were of a character described in the Reform Schools. Every inducement for a pure, true and worthy life was offered. The helpless girls were taught useful trades and arts. The mind was diverted from old follies and habits. They were taught to believe, and know that it was possible for them yet to be honorable and estimable. Duties, study, change and delightful association occupied the attention, until mind and soul re-asserted their control.

With an education, trade, a new purpose and a new name, in another part of the world, they began life again, and found happiness once more.

CHAPTER XI.

ELECTION METHODS.

Manner of Elections—Voting at Home—Woman Suffrage—Votes are Traced Until Election Returns—Disapproval Marks—Disgrace by Public Condemnation—Absolute Merit of Officeholder Necessary—State and National Districts.

The manner of elections is somewhat novel. It originated with The New Government. The election consists of a Primary and Principal, in both of which the citizens take part. The Central Committee announces the Primary election through the official paper, prepares the blank ballots, the election laws, and instructions for voting. The territory of the citizens is divided into districts under charge of election officials, with deputies, deliverers and collectors.

A number of ballots, each one numbered, corresponding to the exact number of voters in each district, is signed by the President of Elections, inclosed with two corresponding tickets, return envelope with a copy of the election laws, and instructions in an envelope, and sealed with the election seal.

These ballots are delivered to the district posts, the exact number receipted for, and in turn addressed and delivered at the voter's residence, and a receipt taken or ballot returned unbroken on collection the following day, viz.: election day.

The voter fills out the blanks with names of persons for respective offices, according to his choice, following his printed instructions. The ballots are then re-inclosed in the envelope which accompanies the blank ballot, which have the President's stamp on them already addressed, and handed with his receipt to the collector. These are turned in to the posts and immedi-

ately sent to the Central Election Committee.

Each district officer of elections, in turn, receives his receipt for exact number turned in, and he receives and gives receipts to the deliverers and collectors. All these receipts are turned in to the Clerk of Elections.

All voters are cautioned to report any error or complaint. The number of the ballot is known only to the voter.

In the official report of elections, the candidate's name and the number of the ballot, as well as the number of votes, are given, so there can be no error. The three receiving the greatest number of votes for any one office are chosen as the principals in the final election.

The final election is conducted in the same manner as the primary. The result is, perfect quiet and order at all election times, the people voting at their homes, both male and female. Every voter has abundant opportunity of learning of the merits and demerits of all candidates, by their previous record in public service.

There is no canvassing, any more than a general expression of opinion that this person or that person would do good service in a certain position. There is no stump speech-making in favor of one as against another. No candidate is heard sounding his own praises or affirming what he would, or would not do, if elected to a particular office. In fact no one knows who are the principals in an election, until the primary returns, but one week before the final.

There is just one party in all political matters, and that party is the people.

All the difficulty attendant upon the question of woman suffrage was disposed of by the principle of Equality of Rights, and the freedom of will. An individual can do or not do, be or not

be, according to will, so long as the free exercise of that will does not interfere with the rights of a fellow citizen.

The practice of voting at home simplifies elections; enables women to exercise their rights without public annoyance, and dispenses with congregations at the polls, and public debating, as was the custom in the old method of elections.

Such is the character of the election system, that one individual acts as a check upon another, without any intent to perpetrate or discover fraud.

So thorough and accurate is the machinery and results, that any voter reading the numbers in the returns, knows if an error has been made, and then it rests with him to correct that error. This is made possible without trouble, by the fact that accompanying each prepared ticket are two corresponding tickets made out by the voter, one of which is sealed in a separate envelope and returned with the original, which is not to be opened, unless in cases of the above question. The other one is retained by the voter for reference.

Those occupying high positions, if defeated in elections, take, by priority of registration and qualification, the highest or first position vacant in any given department, according to fitness or choice, unless such is made impossible by the marks of disapproval on election ballots.

Thus it will be seen that the source of present contentions and life of parties, intrigue, favoritism, and desperate struggle to retain positions and dishonest practices of officials, is destroyed. The persons holding positions of trust are stimulated to their utmost to obtain and retain the confidence of the citizens, inasmuch as that confidence and support is secured only by personal merit and faithfulness of service. Again, it will be seen that position, according to fitness, is provided for all, and

if a person once occupying high position, is by any means required to take a lower order of place, he may and does gravitate in a short time to a post where he can be of the best service to the Government. On the other hand, if an individual, by any mistake, finds himself exalted to a position which he is incapable of filling, he may rest assured that he also will gravitate to his true sphere.

The marks of disapproval alluded to, are affixed opposite the name of any one occupying office at time of election, by the voter, as the names of all present incumbents are printed on the ballots. When a certain number of these disapprovals is reached, according to the laws and regulations, the holder of office who thus falls under the condemnation of the public, is not only defeated in the nominations, but is disgraced and cannot again hold an important post until the time as provided by the laws and regulations has expired. Thus it will be seen, that the people at all times hold the Government in their own hands. It will also be apparent that he or she who represents the interests of the people, or manages in the affairs of the public, must attain to a degree of personal worth and possess qualifications for such position, as well as sustain their reputation by constant effort and merit.

In local or municipal elections the Manager is nominated and elected from among the Secretaries serving at time of election.

The Secretaries and other officers are elected from among the Superintendents and Managers of the respective departments.

In State elections, the Governor is elected from the local managers who have been nominated for the office from the State Districts.

All the Departmental representatives are elected in the same manner.

National elections are conducted as the State elections, a group of States constituting a National District.

These States, as well as Local Centres, are not necessarily geographically united, but are grouped into Districts rather, because of their diversity of interests, which makes one group similar to another in character. So that a State or National Representative or Head, representing or managing the interests of a District, would be in touch with the State or National interests.

It will be observed that the evils resulting from the old system of nominating by representation at County, State and National Conventions, is prevented. Under the old regime, reformers declared, "the hope of purity and reform in politics lay in the wise choice of the people in primaries." Under the new regime, the people nominate their representatives, as well as elect them, not only in local or municipal affairs but in State and National, from the lowest official to the Supreme Head.

State elections are held every two years.

National elections are held every four years.

At the time of the District nominations or primaries, special editions of the Government paper are issued, in which a brief account of the service of the persons who are eligible to higher office is given. The number of these so eligible, is determined by the laws and regulations governing elections. These laws are constantly revised to meet the growing demands of Government. (See Fundamental Law I.)

Thus it is, there are but a limited number of candidates in the field for nomination for important offices, and these are always known to the people. As the Government grows and ages, the requirements are still greater, thus making it more difficult to qualify for the high offices.

On the returns of the primary election, a second District edition of the Government paper is issued, in which the career of each successful nominee is reviewed.

As there are no private concerns or corporations, other than Government, to profit by public bills or measures, the base lobbying, intrigue, bribery and corruption which were so notorious in former times, ceased to live, because the conditions which produced these evils had ceased. No longer was a worthy man heard to say, "I do not care whether I vote or not. I've lost all interest in politics and have no hope for better government."

Now every citizen, male and female, have a lively interest in Government, not politics, for is it not their own Government, of themselves, for themselves, and by themselves?

CHAPTER XII.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

A Song of Marriage—The Abuse of Marriage—The Heartless Critic Marriage Reform—Benefit of Marriage Examinations and Laws—Divorce.

The New Government would not be complete could not contain within itself, nor impart the benign influence and universal blessings of an ideal Government, did it not embrace within its provisions a marriage law and order, in harmony with its genius.

Marriage—that most sacred of all unions, inseparable from Nature: nay, the very essence and life of Nature and universal being. Has it not been the theme of poets; the ravishing ideal of artists; the life of books; the dream of youth; the joy of middle life, and the blessing of old age? It has determined the destiny of nations; it has been the song of ages; it was the beginning of life; it is the end of order. Marriage pervades the universe. It is the law which binds together. It attracts worlds. It rules

in the domain of organic life. It is the door of Heaven. Its fruits abound in the celestial spheres. It is the summit of existence. It is the inspiring hope of all. It clads itself with garments of beauty. Its form is ravishing to the senses. Its wooings are soft with the sweet tones of Heaven's voice. Its bed is pure, bestrewn with Heavenly roses. It beckons to mortals; it whispers to angels, and clasps seraphs in its embrace. It laughs in the eternal spheres and dwells in the bosom of the Infinite.

For what purposes and ends has this sacred union of the sexes been used! The pages of history tell a woeful tale. The unwritten volumes of life lift their silent pages for Angels' eyes to read the follies and vices of a race. At each setting sun, Nature draws her nightly curtains, and would fain conceal within its ample folds, the sacrilege of her most holy bed.

Ye favored ones who dwell amidst the promises and blessings of a purer life, come back nearly half a century, as the night of a dying age draws on. And what do you see, inquiring soul? Speak softly, lest the untutored ears bring blushes to the cheeks of a more innocent age.

Marriage—whose altar festooned and garlanded, sacred rites of long continued custom, priest in hallowed robes, blushing bride, and friends of many wishes, all bespeak a marriage choice and of origin Divine — —

Ah! heartless critic, we heard you speak. Again, what did you say?".. "I said, how much money did he have?.. What was she worth?.. He was considered a good catch.. Now was her chance or never.. It was time she was married.. She always said she would marry a rich man, or none.. His father was very wealthy.. He will one day be a rich man.. Why he is worth a million dollars.. Did you know she married a Count.. Wasn't it a magnificent wedding?.. She is now My Lady.. She was a good

woman, but ambitious, that's why she married him. .My dear, you are not really going to marry that man, you can't possibly love him. Oh, pshaw; there is no such thing; it's all imagination. I know it's all I can do to endure him; but I think in time I can learn to like him; besides, he's got plenty to keep me comfortably. .You know if a man treats a woman well, that's everything—Any woman can like a man if he's good to her. .Well, they had to keep the property in the family. .Why did they marry? Oh, they couldn't help themselves, they had no voice in the matter; the match was made for them long ago. .She is an heiress. .She has good connections. .He married her because she was pretty. .I was young when I got married, I didn't know how to do anything. Why I was only 16 years of age. .She don't think of anything but getting married. .What an intelligent, refined, spiritual woman, and what a coarse, sensual man. Husband and wife? . .“What, therefore, God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.” . .Why, her husband is old enough to be her grandfather. Do you think she loved? Oh, yes, she loved his gold.

’Tis quite natural, you know, that youth and old age
Should fall in love, and each for other live
Through joys and sorrows, and trying pilgrimage of life,
Bound by hopes alike, with common thought, purposes and ends.
Hearts and minds together knit as one.
Lips kissing lips, while ardent fire of passion’d soul
Kindle flames of love and ecstasies untold.

Youth vainly babbles to old age,
And tells her passing thoughts with blushing cheek,
But senses, long since benumb’d
Respond by vacant gaze;
Age hobbles on, with memory unstrung, and vain attempt
By quickened steps, to keep apace
Her rapid strides and youthful grace . . .

Why that's her fourth husband, indeed, are the rest all dead? Oh! dear, no.. Well, I can easily get a divorce.. She was married but a short time.. They could not get along together.. He treated her most shamefully.. Poor thing, she endured it so many years.. Why did she not leave him long ago?.. Well, she thought it was her duty to live with him.. He has hardly drawn a sober breath all these years.. And yet you lived with him and raised children.. What could I do?.. His very presence is repulsive to me.. The marriage tie is loathsome.. Why don't you leave him?.. Society would disown me. I would be disgraced.. Poor Mrs. ——. She don't know what kind of a man he is.. Why—— ———. She must surely know what he does.. How could any woman be so deceived.. He trusts her implicitly.. Why, that child don't resemble the father a particle.. Ah, well, I guess one is as bad as the other.. She was seen going into the side door of—— with Mr. ———, time and again.. Does he know it?.. Most certainly, and is willing that she should get money in that manner?.. Great Heavens! What are we coming to.. She drinks like a fish.. What! and the mother of all those children?.. Why, what can the children be like.. Well, you can imagine.. It is readily seen on what plane of thought and life that man lives.. No children.. Her health is so poor.. Broken down at her age? Well, I had nothing to provide for them.. I know it is wrong. Yes, it is a great sin.. Why, I couldn't go anywhere.. Well, I don't know that it is a sin.. More sin to bring children into the world when you don't know what is going to become of them.. I don't want the bother.. Children are a great nuisance.. What a large family they have, isn't it a disgrace?.. I hate children anyhow. Don't you know, I tell it to you in confidence, I positively hated that child.. Marriage is a farce.. Marriage is a failure.. Not one out of a thousand are properly mated.. "The unborn child

fed on the blood of a heated purpose of a desperate mother's brain". . . Mother—Oh! God! that sacred name—is it a mother—that imbues a helpless life, and shapes a character unborn, with fierce resolves, murderous thoughts, shifting purposes and abandoned will?—To immolate upon the altar of pride, ease, pleasure, false honor and damnable custom, a being pleading for an entrance to the mortal sphere of untold possibilities.

Speak, oh beings from the realms of eternal light, and from the regions of infernal darkness, and declare the origin of this!—

Stay! Stay! Oh dreadful voice unhushed,
Declaring human crimes and follies,
Is marriage, then, from Heaven sent,
Nought but the grave of mortal virtues?

The New Government assumed that the root of social evils lay in false education, inefficient education or non-education. It advocated no stern methods of reform. Its policy was to correct evils by destroying the source. Ill-advised marriages and their thousand attendant ills could best be corrected, not by lax or rigorous divorce laws, but by direct education and wise marriage laws.

In the early establishment of the Class Culture Schools, special privileges were afforded for instruction as we outlined in the Department of Public Teaching. (See Part II, Book 1.)

Thus educating the unmarried and newly married of both sexes, to a better understanding of the duties and requirements of married life.

But as this department of training formed a necessary part of the Public Educational System, it will be seen how intelligent young men and women are, at the age of maturity, upon this vital subject, not only informed as to the duties, requirements

and seriousness of married life, but they are also thoroughly educated as to choice and natural fitness of companion for years of domestic felicity. Herein lies the secret, not only of harmony in married life, but of social purity, family honor, strength of public institutions, national greatness and ideal government.

Thus The New Government, following natural order, in harmony with natural law, sought to perpetuate itself by laying its foundation deep, and building its beautiful structure upon a wise and efficient education and purity of individual, family, social and national life.

The process of early effort was gradual, and results slowly indicated. But when The New Government, as State and National, had the prerogative of instituting laws, then the results of her methods of education were speedy and remarkable. The laws while seemingly harsh to the few, were wise and beneficent to the many.

The natural law declares for the "survival of the fittest." Thus did The New Government declare. It forbade the marriage of those seriously crippled, deformed and sickly; those tainted with insanity, vile diseases, and all diseases which, if transmitted, would seriously impair the life and happiness of the offspring.

The law was made kind by a wise provision. The marriage of such persons was only permissible where the child-bearing period had passed.

Marriage licenses were granted, only after careful examination of the parties concerned. Ofttimes courses of medical treatment had to be undergone before licenses were issued. Licenses were refused not only to the above mentioned class, but also to persons of strong criminal tendency.

The moral sentiment, customs and laws prevented the living together of such persons. Did they go out of the country,

marry and return, they were amenable to the law and subject to its provisions.

These marriage examinations and laws were wonderful correctives of common evils. To a large degree, they destroyed the prolific source of heredity in crime, insanity, consumption, deformity, drunkenness, animal propensities, ill-favored bodies, mental weakness and a thousand other physiological ills.

Divorce was anticipated by fortifying against its necessity.

The persons contemplating marriage were well informed, not only of the character and reputation of each other by public record, but also special official examinations revealed the physiological conditions, characteristics and natural disposition. So each knew the other well: 1st, by discernment and understanding through a long course of wise education; 2nd, by public record and association; 3rd, by special authoritative examination. Notwithstanding all this, there is disobedience of known laws and there will long continue to be just such violation, until the perfection of human life.

These conditions and human weaknesses call for wise divorce measures.

On just grounds, for good and sufficient reasons, either one or both parties may apply for a separation, and be granted a divorce after specified terms for consideration and trial.

Thus will it be seen, Government is balanced, when wisdom is manifest in the perfection of her laws, which declares perfect liberty to all and restrains that liberty for the good of all.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHANGES AND PROGRESS.

Forty Years Ago—Gold and Silver Content, the End—Forty Years of Progress — Changes — Divorce — Drunkenness — Prostitution — Usury Forbidden — Newspapers — Street Car Service—Mail Service — Electric Locomotive—Underground Wiring — Cities—Sailors' Life — Overworked Mother—The Assimilation and Unification of Foreign Classes—Woman's Sphere—

Forty years ago was a time of great trouble. On every side was heard the cry for help. Distress, want and avarice stalked through the land.

It was the reign of gold. The gathering storm of years burst at last. Gold had been drained off to centers. The so-called Gold Bugs had manipulated the markets, bonds and laws. The people at last awakened to the situation, when they felt the pinch in the trying crisis. They needed, they looked, they plead, they cried for money. But money turned a deaf ear to their wants. The man of wealth, power and position said, "We are satisfied, let gold continue to reign." The masses cried, "Give us silver, for we cannot get your gold." So the cry went up, all over, give us silver 16 to 1. The people hoped, they believed that silver in abundance would bring relief. Gold was conservative and shrunk still closer from circulation. It feared for its future. It sat with closed heart to the people's needs. Silver rose up and cried for life and promised bread to all. Fierce and bitter was the fight. The armies for gold and silver fought hard and long. The great political powers locked horns as never before. The fight was ended and silver won the day. But, alas! silver could not supply the needs, nor change the current of human thought in social life. But it paved the way.

The crisis in national affairs made it possible for the institution of The New Government. It came. It grew, and its history is recorded. It would be folly to declare that all the ills of life were ended, and the ideal state of society reached, even after the remarkable growth of forty years. But great and many changes have been brought about.

Half a century might not revolutionize a nation's life. But changes intimated were begun, and indications of a marvelous age of progress, a century or two centuries hence, were not too fond a dream to indulge in, or write about.

We cannot close this record of changes and growth without making re-mention of a few things.

The current of community and national thought under The New Government changed the whole aspect of social life. Social life, in turn, determined community, state and national character. Evils which existed before as necessary evils, under the old system, ceased to exist under the new system, without legislating against them, simply because of natural adjustment of public sentiment.

Divorces grew fewer in number, since the causes were largely removed.

Drunkenness became a crime against society, and an effectual bar to positions of trust. The victims were treated in special departments provided in hospitals, reformatories, prisons and insane asylums. The offender was not confined for a night, a few days, or a week, for disturbing the peace, and then discharged to disturb more peace, but was looked upon as an unfortunate person who needed care and wise treatment.

Prostitution died rapidly away. Education, discipline, independency of woman, prestige of woman, family purity, decreased population of cities, social requirements, government require-

ments, marriage laws, marriage examinations, selection in marriage, means for family support, making marriage possible for every man; the moral restraint, care and training in early years: the intellectual and spiritual progress universally, lessening the animal and sensual tendencies, elevating and refining the whole man, all together, combined to drive out this hydra-headed monster of human depravity.

Profanity, vulgarity and slang gave way before culture and refinement.

The taking of usury was forbidden, and so one powerful factor in developing cunning and avarice was destroyed.

Newspaper reports were no longer exaggerated and distorted, expressly to gratify morbid curiosity and make revenue. In fact, there was little or no place for private ownership of newspapers. The great journals of the country, which had built for themselves through years of toil, widespread reputations and monumental homes, dwindled away, and sold their magnificent plants to The New Government, and their proprietors, managers, and editors found homes in the Department of Publication and Printing, or in general Government service.

Trashy, vile and obscene literature was rapidly driven from market and circulation.

Street car service became much improved. Seats were provided for all, and cars to accommodate all, and speed, comfort and smoothness in travel.

Mail service became one of the wonders of the age, if indeed anything can be called wonderful in such a progressive period.

Small electric cars confined within rails shoot with lightning speed between towns, cities and states, and across the continent, traveling at the rate of two or three hundred miles an hour. The anti-friction bearings, invented some years before, made such a high rate of speed possible.

The steam locomotive gradually gave way to the electric locomotive. High rates of speed, on smooth, double road-beds were attained, and the traveler saved much weariness and time, both in local and transcontinental travel.

The unsightly and dangerous electric lighting wires, as well as telegraph and telephone wires, were laid underground.

The rapid growth of towns lessened the population of large cities.

What The New Government did for the dweller on land, it also did for the sailor, as far as practicable. Society did not spurn him because of his vocation, but looked upon and treated him as a necessary and honorable factor in common life. It sought to provide for him all the comforts and privileges of home and social life when on land, and continued its fostering care over him while aboard.

The poor overworked woman and mother, in 10,000 homes, country and town, toiling as a white slave for family and home, has at last been able to lay down her instruments of toil, to rest and breathe, enjoy herself and live as a free-born soul, to mingle with her labors, recreation, plans, new scenes and pleasures, and so drive away the cankering cares of life, which shrivel mind and body, and hasten to premature graves.

The requirements for citizenship, and restricted immigration, made it possible for the Government to slowly and steadily assimilate its cosmopolitan people.

The wide differences of classes was bridged over, which made the interests of all, in common. This universality of common interest in common institutions broke up and destroyed predilection of nationalities. Those who were once foreigners parted with their native customs, national days and prejudices. All were citizens of a benign Government, and sat harmoniously to-

gether, beneath the one flag. Not the old flag of battle which ever stirred up national and war sentiment, but the white flag of peace, prosperity and progress. The nationality characteristic gradually wore away. A common education and teaching made marriage and intermarriage possible, and a nation, once a nation of many peoples, is fast becoming a nation of one people, of one education, of one faith, with one God.

Woman, "the noblest work of God," under the reign of The New Government, in an age of widespread and spreading education, culture and refinement, came into her Divine inheritance, and could only attain to it in such an age. She is fast reaching the zenith of her glory and power. It is her's, not only to have equal rights with men, but to select her man; to conceive at will the highest type of man; to nurse the child with the pure milk of a true mother; to cradle the child in the lap of Heaven's luxuries amidst the joys of a happy home; to surround the child with moral environments; to have the child trained with all the skill and wisdom that combined intellect, genius and spiritual enlightenment can concentrate; to lead the child into manhood with the guidings of mature motherhood; to follow the man in all his ways through life with the fond and hallowed recollections of Heaven's precious gift, a noble mother; to hover over him still, in angelic spheres of light and lend him inspiration for every perfect way.

Woman has thrown much away and is still divesting herself of the follies and absurdities which naturally characterized her approach to her domain of power and position. She has taken her seat, sways the sceptre of Divine influence and dwells enthroned, the Queen of Earth.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE WRITTEN STORY.

And now, I have written—the angel hath not left my side;
The pen did feel the quiverings of Heaven's impulse:
Thoughts on fleet wing were borne; and mem'ry did descry the
things of life;
The keepers of the stores of thought long since treasured up,
poured them at my feet;
I stooped, the gems to pick, and strung the crystals to bedeck
the forms of truth, of love and honor.
To weave their garments wider, I fain would toil; but wisdom
speaks—
That which is best said, is quickly said, and to the point; nor
amplify your words, nor lengthen out the tale;
For busy lives hath not time, the dizzy heights of thought to
scale.
What I have seen, what I have known, I have in faithfulness
well shown.
Not on fancy's giddy height, I sought to prove the right:
Nor with vain allusion well content, to satisfy your minds, on
hope, and help, and comfort bent.
In natural order from the outset, I did tread.
With argument and reason and logic have I led
The reader, who with me did seek to know
The reasons for our common weal and woe.
If you who have this story read,
Do not clearly see its parts and end,
'Tis because too much haste you've made,
Retrace your steps, and in the search, careful thought and rea-
son lend.

CHAPTER XV.

THE EVENING AND THE MORNING OF LIFE.

Eighty years have come and gone,
 In the morning of life they seemed so long.
 Oh, what purposes, hopes and fears,
 What ups and downs, sorrows, sighs and tears.
 But now they're past—all past—
 In the evening of life, I sit and wait.
 But yesterday, it seems, 'twas morn,
 And now, 'tis night—the night of age—the night of death—
 No, not night, but shades of even'ere the morning.
 The form is aged, ripe and full,
 Ready, with the gentle touch of morning's breath,
 To close its eyes in solemn death.
 But soul, with purposes undimmed,
 And growing strength with waning years,
 Doth calmly wait the morning's kiss,
 To part with death and mortal fears.
 An old man—so say they who look upon the shell
 And see not the soul, passive, waiting for its birth.
 The shadows fall, softly fall, as morning dew from heaven to
 earth;

But every falling shade glows with mellow light,
 And weaves a halo 'round the soul, so bright.
 The air grows chill to earthly senses, ebbing fast.
 Is this what's called grim death, so dreadful in the past?
 I see thee not; I feel thee not; thou hast no life nor form.
 Thou'rt not a thing, and only in mortals' minds was't born.

I know it now, I mark it well, 'tis the b'ending of the spheres;
 The day of night, earthly night, draws to its silent close,
 The light of day, celestial day, to spirit gaze appears,
 While mortal form its tale of years now told,
 Petakes itself to timely, and well earned repose.

I linger but a moment here,
Ere I respond to whispering voices, now so near,
And step to yonder shore, for long to me so dear.

.....
I hear a step—she comes, 'tis the morning of mortal life,
My little child, the old man's "heart's delight."
She climbs upon my knee as wont——
Our hearts so close, have been entwined,
As to the summit of earthly life I climbed.
The evening and the morning, side by side.
In Heaven's fair bowers have oft reclined.

And now, the tears of joy at parting, and sight of brightest
morning
Steal quickly down this withered cheek;
The child, with arms around my neck so tightly pressing,
Asks, with troubled tears, her face half-hidden on my breast,
"Grandpa, dear, why do you weep?"

"My darling child, my work is o'er;
I tried to do it well:
In faithfulness to all, a humble part I filled;
And shirked not duty, nor the right.
Lest shame might live to tell.

These tears, dear one, are tears of joy, not sadness,
For sorrow finds no place within my heart,
As to our home, these spirit steps draw near with gladness;

So dry your eyes, fond child of love,
And lie thee quietly here,
While still I add a line——
May angels, o'er thy ways, keep constant watch.
And guard thy steps, most innocent, through life Divine.

.....
Principles in bygone years set forth,
Before my mind do come——

Unity of man, justice, love and rights of all,
Make happiness and harmony within the soul.

The perfect man, to life's bright summit climbs,
And ends his efforts well;
But for the prize, the price he surely finds,
Eternal vigilance—'Tis this must tell.

Though strong and great in wisdom's ways,
With innocence and child-like faith, he lays
His hand within the Father's tender clasp,
And reaches out, and on, and up, the Deity Infinite,
With yearnings still, in thought to grasp.

The mantle, now, I gather, and make my exit, well content,
Since these eyes have seen a government
Among men, on earth set up, sublime,
Akin to that of Heaven, with righteousness benign.

Hark! Softly they are calling, wooing me away——
Yes, I hear your voices—Now, I see your forms and faces,
Clothed with Heaven's beauteous graces——
The cords do loosen, fast; nor would I stay——

Adieu, scenes of earth——mortal——

Ah! I cannot see the pen——

Do I write? I feel no touch——Is this death?

Nay, 'tis life — — glad morning — — farewell — —fare —

They found them there a little later, the old man and the child, while the shadows were deepening within the room. The pale light of the new moon shone through the uncurtained window, and fell upon the two sleeping forms, enveloping them with a slivery halo. The stiffening fingers still clasped the pen, where it had ceased to move, after faintly tracing the broken word. The eyes were open, fixed, as in ascending gaze, but

their brightness had gone; they were glassy. The face was cast in a smile, as if some most welcome message had been received. The deep lines and wrinkles seemed to be pressed out and the face looked fresh and young as in childhood. The child's arms were clasped around his neck; her soft cheek lay against his; her head rested on his shoulder; the golden curls mingled with the silvery locks. They were one—one in life, and one at parting. The bridge of years was swept away. Age and experience and years had crowned that head with wisdom. Sorrow, wisdom and love had made the heart tender, humble and innocent as the little child's. The old man and the child had dwelt together in heaven; nothing could separate them.

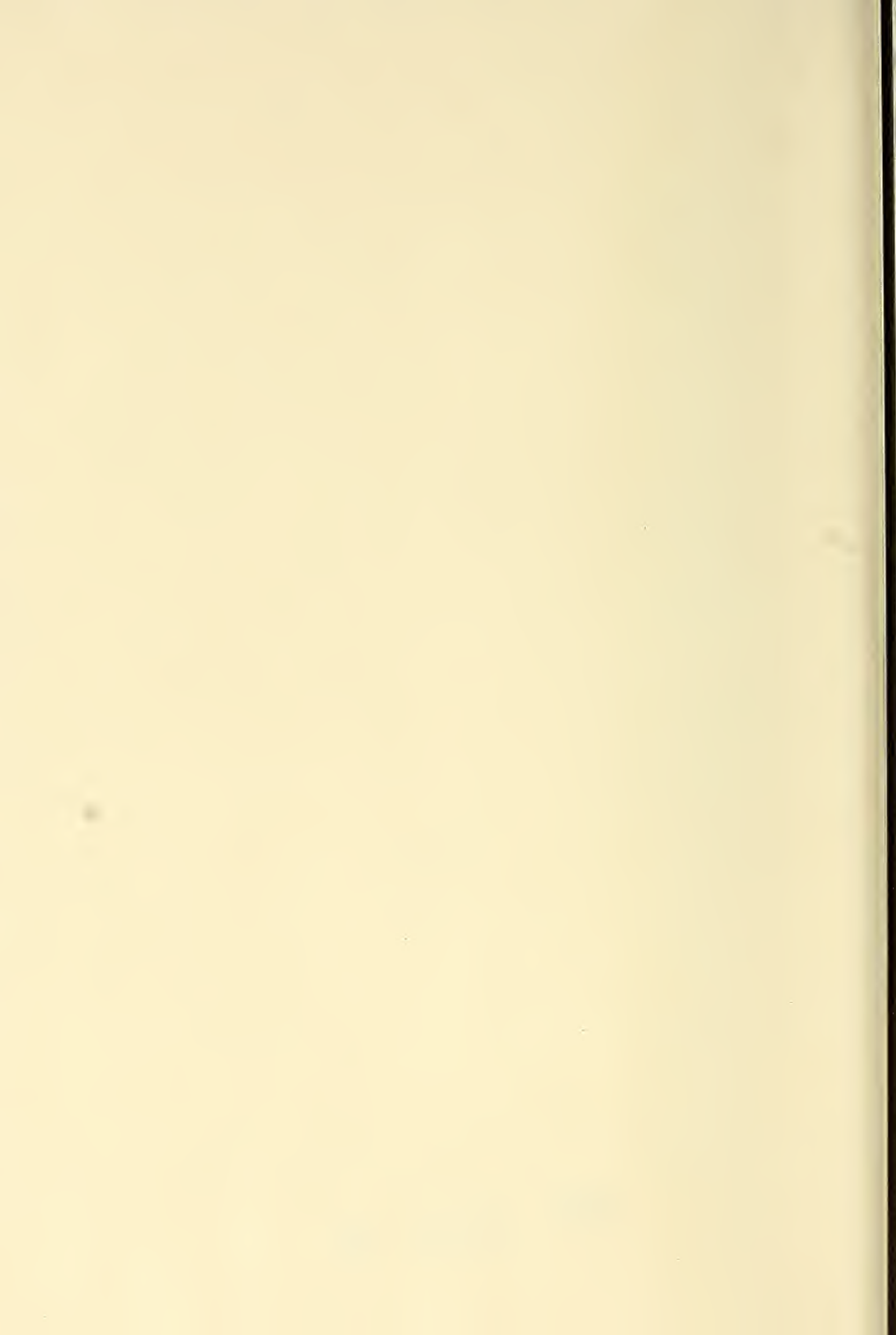
In the silent, clustering shadows, the angels hovered and gazed upon the rare picture. — — — — —

Gently they unclasped the sleepers' arms and bore her away. Tenderly, loving hands laid the form of the old man to rest.

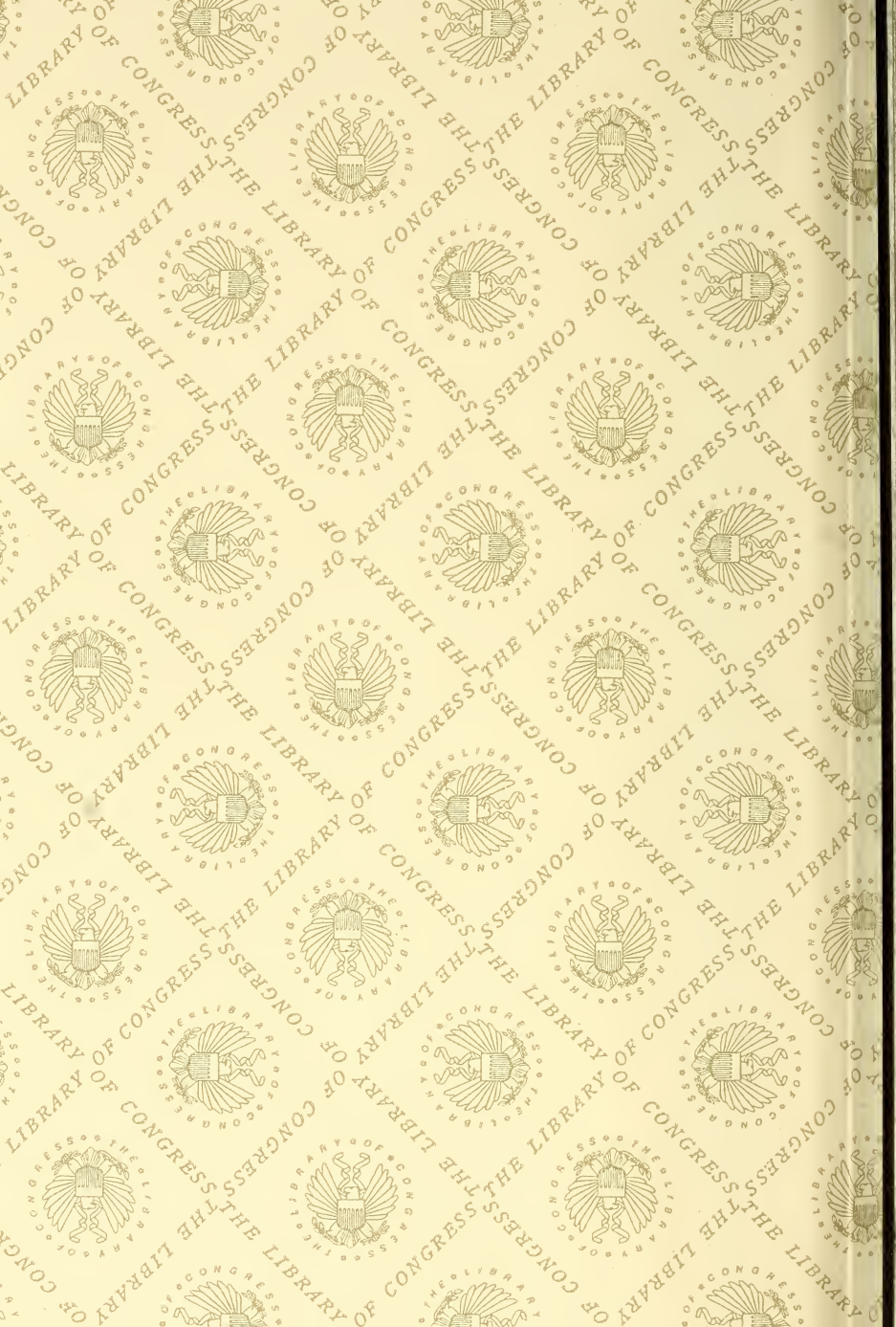


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